

# The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

RECORD OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, SHIPPING, &c.

VOL. X. No. 497.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. FIVEPENCE  
Stamped.....Sixpence.

## TO BUILDERS, SHIPPERS, ETC.

**JOHNSON** informs the above that he is open to supply them with any amount of **GROUND WHITE LEAD** and **COLOURED PAINTS**, at Five per Cent. lower than the Current Prices. J. J.'s Lead and Paints are recommended to the Trade as possessing more body, covers better, and easier to work than any other, and will retain colour in any climate. All orders to be addressed to J. Johnson, Kew Bridge, Brentford, W.

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**THE SURVIVING PARTNER** in a large Manufacturing Business, which has been established and carried on successfully upwards of a Hundred Years, wishes to meet with a Gentleman willing to Purchase a Share in the Concern, either as a sleeping or active Partner. Capital required, £10,000. Address, W. C., care of F. P. Chappell, Esq., 25, Golden-square, W.

## TO PERSONS CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

### THE MEDICAL INVALID AND

## GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital £500,000 Sterling.

**HEAD OFFICE, 25, PALL MALL, LONDON.** With Agencies throughout the United Kingdom, and in some of the Principal Towns on the Continent of Europe, and Branches and Agencies throughout India and Ceylon.

FOR GRANTING ASSURANCES ON LIVES, ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES.

## INDIAN BRANCH.

**THIS OFFICE** has resumed active operations in all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions in India, at ordinary rates of premium on approved lives. Life Assurance has the following among other advantages:—

1. It enables persons, by paying a small sum of money periodically, to secure an independence for their families.  
2. It is specially convenient to Officers in the Army, and to Professional Men of every description, whose incomes depend on their lives.

3. It facilitates transactions for raising money on loan.  
4. It is available to secure the ultimate payment of bad or doubtful debts.

5. The fulfilment of the conditions of Marriage Settlements.

6. It enables Partners in Mercantile Firms to provide against loss by the death of their Co-partners.

7. It reimburses the purchasers of Life Annuities for the sum invested.

8. In general it affords certain means of indemnity against any pecuniary loss to which Public Bodies or Individuals are exposed, in the event of the death of others.

Reference is requested to this Society's detailed announcements in most of the Indian Papers and Serials, including the *Friend of India*, *Englishman*, *Hurkaru*, *Mofussilite*, *Delhi Gazette*, *Lahore Chronicle*, *Bombay Times*, *Madras Athenaeum*, and *Ceylon Times*. Prospectuses sent to any part of India.

Calcutta, April, 1859.

By order,

P. M. TAIT, Secretary.

## NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

### NOTICE.—MICHAELMAS RENEWALS.—

Losses by Fire occurring during the Fifteen days of Grace are made good to the Assured.

The business of the Company exceeds £66,000,000.

The duty paid to Government for the year 1858 was £78,082, and the amount insured on farming stock £10,107,864.

A bonus of three-fifths of the profits periodically made to policyholders, who have thus from time to time received sums amounting in the aggregate to £400,000.

The rates of premium are in no case higher than those charged by the other principal offices making no returns to their insurers.

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Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of George the First. Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London; Branch, 29, Pall-mall.

## FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES

Life Assurances with, or without, participation in Profits. Divisions of Profit EVERY FIVE YEARS. ANY SUM UP TO £15,000, INSURABLE ON THE SAME LIFE.

A liberal Participation in Profits, with exemption under Royal Charter from the liabilities of partnership.

A rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the additional guarantee of a large invested Capital-Stock.

The advantages of modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of NEARLY A CENTURY AND A HALF.

A Prospectus and Table of Bonus will be forwarded on application.

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Enables parties to invest large or small sums of money, and to effect Life Insurances in connexion with Government Securities.

Investments bear Five per cent. per Annum Interest. Insurers enjoy the security of Consols. They can cease their Insurances at will, and receive the full current values in exchange for their Policies.

This is the only system of Provident Finance for effecting Life Insurances and employing and improving money in connexion with Consols.

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**SECURITY.**—The assured are protected by a guarantee fund of upwards of a million and a half sterling from the liabilities attaching to mutual assurance.

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**SAMUEL INGALL**, Actuary.

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AN OLD BOTTLED PORT of high character, 48s. per dozen, Cash. This genuine Wine will be much approved.

**HENRY BRETT** and **CO.**, Importers, Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

## UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA,

A Gin of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 13s.; or in one dozen cases, 29s., bottles and case included. Price currents (free) by post.

**HENRY BRETT**, and **CO.**, Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

## NOTICE.—TO INDUCE A TRIAL OF SOUTH AFRICAN WINES

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**A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 26 PER WEEK** IN THE EVENT OF INJURY, OR £1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH FROM ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, By a Policy in the

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**NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.**

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Mechanical Tools of every description. Also, Tool Chests fitted complete with Tools of warranted quality, and varying in price from 6s. to 12l. They are well adapted for the amateur, the practical mechanic, or the emigrant.

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Prices of the Range:—4 feet wide, 13l. 10s.; 4 feet 3 in., 15l.; 4 feet 6 in., 16l. 10s.; 4 feet 9 in., 18l.; 5 feet, 19l. 10s.; 5 feet 3 in., 21l.; 5 feet 6 in., 22l. 10s.; 5 feet 9 in., 24l.; 6 feet, 25l.

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**2 and 3, ARTHUR STREET EAST, LONDON BRIDGE.**

**GAS FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.—**

**No. 1, ARTHUR STREET EAST, LONDON BRIDGE.**

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**ARTHUR STREET WEST, LONDON BRIDGE.**

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MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS Shave well for Three Years.  
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Gentleman's very large, 18 in. Bag, with Dressing and Writing Materials, 21 Articles, Outside Pocket.....	£7 0 0
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Levant Leather Lady's Writing and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted with 30 Articles, Outside Pockets, complete.....	£13 0 0
Levant Leather Lady's Travelling and Dressing Bag, 15 in., fitted very complete, Silver Tops to Glass and Bottles, Ivory Brushes, very handsome, complete.....	£22 0 0

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**WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.**

**WELER & HUGHES' SOUTH AFRICAN WINES.**—Port, Sherry, and Brandy, 15s. and 18s. 6d. per dozen; Amontillado, 21s. and 28s. per Dozen.

Extract from Dr. Letheby's Analysis of our Wines:—  
"I find your Wine pure and unadulterated, and have no doubt of its being far more wholesome than the artificial mixtures too often sold for genuine sherry."

(Signed) "HENRY LETHEBY, M.B. London Hospital."  
A Pint Sample of any of the above for Twelve Stamps. Colonial Brandy, Pale or Brown, 15s. and 18s. 6d. per gallon, or 30s. and 37s. per Dozen. We deliver free to any London Railway Terminus, or to any Station in England for 1s. per Dozen. Terms, Cash.

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A 10-gallon cask (equal to five dozens) of the finest SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY, for Four Guineas, or 20s. per dozen; best Port, 24s. per dozen. Cask or bottle, and case included. Three dozens carriage free. Cash.—**HENEKEYS, ABBOTT, and CO.,** Importers, 22 and 23, High Holborn. Established 1831.

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In the finest condition, is now being delivered by **HARRINGTON PARKER, and CO.** This celebrated Ale, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, is supplied in Bottles, and in Casks of 16 gallons and upwards, by **HARRINGTON PARKER, and CO.,** Wine and Spirit Merchants, 54 Pall-mall, London.

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As inferior kinds are often substituted.  
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.  
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**REGULATOR** (Geylin's Patent). The only one in the world by which the flame from Argand, Fish-tail, and all other burners remains invariable under all variations of pressure, and the cost of each light is less than one farthing per hour.

Can be fixed horizontal, close to, or at a distance from, the burner is ornamental, simple in construction, consisting of a double chamber, the inner perforated, covered with a diaphragm, giving action to a spherical valve.

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**MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND TABLE CUTLERY.**

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12 Table Forks, best quality.....	1 10 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0			
12 Table Spoons do.....	1 10 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0			
12 Dessert Forks do.....	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0			
12 Dessert Spoons do.....	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0			
12 Tea Spoons do.....	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0			
2 Sauce Ladles do.....	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0			
1 Gravy Spoon do.....	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0			
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls).....	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0			
1 Mustard Spoon do.....	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 6			
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.....	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0			
1 Pair Fish Carvers do.....	0 1 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 15 0			
1 Butter Knife do.....	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0			
1 Soup Ladle do.....	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0			
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.....	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0			

Complete Service.....£10 13 10 15 16 6 7 13 6 21 4 6  
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	Quality.	Quality.	Quality.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles.....	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
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Complete Service.....£4 16 0 18 6 9 16 6  
Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

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**BROWN AND POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR,**  
Preferred to the best Arrowroot. Delicious in Puddings, Custards, Blancmange, Cake, &c., and ESPECIALLY SUITED TO THE DELICACY OF CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

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Notice of Injunction.—The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that which bears the back label with the name "WILLIAM HARVEY," as well as the front label signed "Elizabeth Lazenby," and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce will be affixed an additional label, printed in green and red, as follows:—"This notice will be affixed to Lazenby's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to the well known labels, which are protected against imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1858."—Edward street, Portman-square, London.

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Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL THE DISORDERS IN CHILDREN ARISING FROM DEFECTIVE NUTRITION.

Is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds. Its immeasurable therapeutic superiority over every other variety is attested by innumerable spontaneous testimonials from Physicians and Surgeons of European reputation.

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"I believe that the purity and genuineness of this oil is secured in its preparation by the personal attention of a good and intelligent Chemist and Physician, as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best Medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I should deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 9s., capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE in the provinces by respectable Chemists.

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CAUTION.—Strenuously resist proposed Substitutions.

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BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS** is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring (so hurtful in its effects) is here avoided, a soft Bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite restraining power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hip, being sent to the Manufacturer, **JOHN WHITE, 225, Piccadilly, London.**

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**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.** for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking.

Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each.—Postage 6d.  
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Medical Superintendent—**JOHN SKELTON, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.**

For terms, &c., see circular, sent free upon receipt of address.



# THE LEADER.

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## Review of the Week.

The Imperial Government of France having last week taken pains to undeceive the journalists of that country, as to any fallacious hopes they might have conceived of an increase of the "just and moderate liberty" which their press has so long enjoyed, has this week found it expedient to inform them, through the official columns of the *Moniteur*, that, however faithful it may remain to moderate principles, it cannot tolerate excess; and holds a rod over their heads by warning them of the powers of suspension which the Government holds, and which it is prepared to exercise whenever it considers such a measure to be necessary. The simple meaning of this pompous announcement is that the press of the country, exists only on sufferance, and that any journal can be crushed, without an appeal to law, at the will of the minister of police;—so much for the hopes of liberal measures under the rule of Louis Napoleon. Nevertheless, the spirit of the best of the French writers is not curbed, nor is their wit dulled by this stern régime.

Another announcement in the official journal of the French Government is of even greater importance, since it refers to a matter in which the whole of Europe is interested. On Wednesday the printed mouth-piece of the Emperor informed all whom it might concern that the rumour of any intention on his part to seat his cousin Napoleon Jerome upon the throne of Etruria was totally unfounded. The French ruler reminds the public of his words and acts before and after the peace of Villafranca; but those who have studied the politics of Europe of late years will hardly waste much time upon consideration of the former words of Louis Napoleon—they will rather look to the direction in which that personage's real interests lie, for an explanation of his policy. To foist upon the unwilling Tuscans a sovereign, a man whom they could neither admire, love, nor fear, would seem but a shallow proceeding on the part of the astute potentates whose will it is to be popular in the Italian peninsula. The inhabitants of Tuscany despise the Emperor's cousin, and it is questionable whether he has the slightest wish to become a ruler anywhere—pleasure, and not ambition has generally been considered the object of his life, and the fatigues of the cabinet are not likely to be more to his taste than the dangers of the field. The object of Louis Napoleon is doubtless to retain that influence which he has acquired in the peninsula; and this object will apparently be best saved by the restitution of the Grand Dukes. A short time only would probably elapse before fresh quarrels between those princes and their subjects would give the French ruler a pretext for arranging matters upon the basis most agreeable to his own policy; at the same time that a new Italian campaign would be always ready to be opened as a safety valve, in case of any unpleasantness at home in France. It is not therefore surprising to read in last night's intelligence, rumours of an approaching restoration of the Arch-duke Ferdinand in Tuscany—

not by force, but by "universal suffrage"—conducted, no doubt, upon the most approved imperial system; while Modena is to be, by the same plan, handed to the Duchess of Parma, whose principality is thereupon proposed to be annexed to Piedmont, as a recompense for the denial of the sovereignty of the Duchies and Central Italy.

The Piedmontese monarch has received from the Romagna the deputation to offer him the rule over their fair territory, and has been constrained to reply to them in the same ambiguous terms which have marked his answers to their fellow patriots in the other states of the Italian Confederation. To the Romagnese, he speaks of his respect as an Italian prince for the head of the Church, and promises the Pope's former vassals that they may rely upon the justice of the great powers. The position of Victor Emmanuel is, doubtless, a most difficult one, and watched, as he is, by powerful and suspicious neighbours, he is compelled to be very cautious in every act and word. Still it is thought by many that his best policy lies in boldness, and that his assumption of the sovereignty of the Italian States, who have elected him as their head, would be ratified by the voice of European public opinion, against which Napoleon would not choose to act; and without the consent of France, any opposition on the part of Austria to such an arrangement would indeed be futile. Meanwhile, the Central Italian States are confederated for foul or fair weather, and are making judicious preparations to face whatever opposition may be offered to their projects of a free country under constitutional government.

As regards the sympathy of this free country with the cause of Italy, Lord Shaftesbury's letter this week will not give a very favourable impression abroad. On the other hand the manly speech of Lord John Russell at Aberdeen will find an echo in the opinion of the nation, and will reassure the friends of liberty in Italy as to the policy of England in their cause. Lord John spoke of the sufferings of the Italians under Austrian rule for half a century, and of the abortive attempt of the patriots of 1849. He laid great stress upon the magnanimous declaration of the French Emperor that he made war in Lombardy for the freedom of Italy alone, and not for his personal aggrandizement; and he added that, though we have hitherto been bystanders in the quarrel, we are not the less opposed to any forcible interference with the right of the Italians to arrange their own affairs. As to the proposed Congress, he added that England would only take part in it upon the condition that no power should interpose between the Italians and their own views of government. He pointed out the moderation and obedience to law which have characterised these peaceful Italian revolutions, and asserted the obvious policy of this free country to foster independent constitutional government in the other states of Europe. Our Foreign Minister's speech is not only satisfactory for its English tone, but for its definite announcement of the position of the government.

At agricultural societies' meetings and other provincial assemblies this week, noble lords and honourable members have discoursed upon topics political and social; the speakers being for the most part of the Conservative faith.

Among these orations we find occasionally a novel idea or sentiment; but in the general run of them we are sorry to find the old stock platitudes doing duty as energetically as ever. Thus, at Ludlow, Viscount Newport observed, that Conservatives never hamper Government measures of a beneficial character; and with regard to the Chinese war, remarked sensibly that John Bull fought his own battles best, independently of allies. At the same dinner Colonel Herbert hoped to see the day when the country might again depend upon her half a million volunteers; more especially as our army is insignificant and our militia a name only. Sir Baldwin Leighton tells us that he has surveyed mankind throughout the surface of the globe, and has witnessed the ill effects of despotic democracy and autocratic despotism—considering the first to be the worst evil under the sun; which is a hint to republicans generally, and to London workmen on strike in particular. From the Right Hon. James Wilson, at a farewell banquet, something more than common-place was expected with regard to Indian affairs—but nothing either brilliant or profound fell from the lips of that statesman, though all will agree with his praise of Sir John Lawrence, and his condemnation of interference with the religion and prejudices of the natives. Sir James Fergusson at Kilmarnock, and Lord Alfred Churchill at Woodstock, as Conservatives, asserted their desire to see a measure of reform based upon an educational and constitutional foundation; and at Hertford worthy Mr. Fuller discoursed much upon reform, national defences, French ambition, and the danger of an American quarrel, which last difficulty he sensibly attributed to a cute Yankee notion of making political capital for the next presidential election.

It is satisfactory to learn by the latest accounts, that the overbearing conduct of General Harney emanates from himself alone, and that there is no reason to suppose that the American Government will countenance the steps he has taken at the island of San Juan. On the contrary, the latest news points to an amicable arrangement by Lord Napier and Secretary Cass, of the claims of their respective countries.

Among the most remarkable occurrences of our time must be considered the conspiracy against the Government, and, indeed, as it is thought, the life also of the Sultan. If the accounts we have received are trustworthy, the guilty comprise the most important personages in the empire, and the number of persons involved is so large, that the wonder seems to be that the plot did not leak out long ago. The Commander of the Faithful appears more surprised than any one else; and in satisfying his curiosity as to the causes of the affair, may probably find an agreeable fillip to the monotony of his luxurious existence.

The hopes which were entertained of a speedy termination to the strike of the metropolitan builders have been again disappointed; the masters appear most injudiciously to have rejected an offer of adjustment on the part of the men, which would have involved no loss of principle or dignity on either side; and by this course they have arrayed against them the operative masons—a powerful body, who have the means of prolonging the dispute indefinitely.

## Home News.

## POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

On Wednesday the freedom of the City of Aberdeen was presented to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who, upon that occasion said:—There is a question on which I think every Briton must take a deep interest. I allude to that which has taken place, and is taking place, in Italy. You will permit me to refer to events of some time back, but which are a clue to that which is happening at the present moment. For centuries the Italian people—a people rich both in commerce and agriculture—have been subject to foreign Powers—sometimes to the Germans, sometimes to the French. About sixty years ago Napoleon declared that he came to give liberty to that people. The Italian people were delighted—the whole of Lombardy was in a state of joy and ecstacy, and although his warlike operations were successful, yet for a time it came to be that the French Government was the Government of Italy, and in 1814 the people of Lombardy were averse to that foreign dominion, and earnestly desired a change. They applied to an English general, Lord William Bentinck, as honest a lover of liberty as ever existed; they applied to him, and they applied afterwards to the English minister, to learn what was to be their fate. The English minister told them that their fate was very well settled—that the Emperor of Austria had been kind enough to declare that he would take charge of Lombardy, and therefore he, the English Minister, had only to refer them to the Austrian Minister. Well, they have had this new government up to 1859—to the present time—and every year they became more and more averse to it. Well, it had occurred some ten or twelve years ago to some men of very ardent hopes and great literary talents, that the Italians might as well govern Italy themselves. It was a new notion, but not a very unnatural one. In 1848-49 they made the attempt. Unfortunately they succeeded so ill that they gave people a great distrust of their power of self-government; but the Emperor of the French having conquered Lombardy in the present year made a wise and magnanimous declaration that he did not go to conquer Lombardy for himself, but that the Italians should be the free citizens of a great country. The Italians, not only in Lombardy, but in Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, have acted upon this declaration, and they have made temporary and provisional governments to themselves, declaring that they wish hereafter to be the free citizens of a great country. Well, I ask, has there been any mischief produced? On the contrary, this people, just emancipated, who have been subject to foreign rule for many years, who might have been expected to burst into some excess—have conducted their matters with perfect order, with such order as if they had been the citizens of a country which had long been free. Though we can claim no credit for having enabled these people to assert their freedom—although we have been bystanders, and I think for very good and sufficient reasons, have taken no part in the hostilities of this spring; yet I think we are bound to say—we do say, and we have said—that against any interference of foreign force to prevent those people having their own government and conducting their affairs as they like, we do most loudly and solemnly protest—(loud cheers)—and therefore, gentlemen, be the terms of the treaty now negotiated what they may, if hereafter, consequent upon that treaty, there shall be that of which you have heard, no doubt, and which has been frequently talked of—if there shall be a congress of the Powers of Europe—if it shall be the wish of those Powers which have taken part in those hostilities that in the final settlement of Italy and the acknowledgment of the different States belonging to it the other Powers of Europe should take part in these consultations, we might assist only upon one condition, namely, that with respect to using foreign force in order to compel fulfilment of the conditions of peace, whatever they may be, so as not to interfere with the right of the people of this country to manage their own concerns—that, if such should be the object, or may be the result of such language, England may stand apart and take no concern. And happy as we are in this country in independence long acquired, it is not only our interest, but I think it must be our wish, to see that every state in Europe, whether they prefer a system which we think not compatible with liberty, or whether they prefer a just and temperate system of representative monarchy, or whether they prefer any other form of government, provided they do not interfere with their neighbours—I think that the independence of the several states of Europe is an object which Great Britain ought to feel a sympathy and interest in.

At an agricultural meeting at Ludlow on Wednesday, Colonel HENNESSY, M.P., said:—Our army was manifestly insufficient to a great war; our

militia was in a position to arm, but recruits came in slowly and very irregularly; while our volunteer corps, though becoming more common, were of slow growth. He would like to see not only such volunteer corps as were now organised and organising, but rifle clubs constituted throughout the country, where the people did not choose to join in the restraint of volunteer corps, so that at least the practice of using fire-arms, as in the old days every man was bound to be an archer, should be a national sport and a recreation at all the friendly gatherings in the country. In the event of a really serious war it would be an immense advantage, as, no doubt, it was 50 years ago, to have 600,000 men joining volunteer corps. At the same meeting Viscount NEWPORT said, the great Conservative party had never been backward in supporting the Government of the time being with reference to the two great branches of the service necessary for the defence of the country. The question of latest political moment now was the rupture with the numerous, populous, and barbarous empire of China. He had the greatest respect for the genius and talent of the Emperor of the French, but he did not much like the prospect of another co-military expedition with the French nation. John Bull managed these things a great deal better for himself. Sir BALDWIN LEIGHTON, who was also present, observed that all extremes were bad, both that Conservatism, which would never agree to give any reform, and that reform which would turn everything topsy-turvy. Both were equally dangerous to the constitution of the country. He had travelled in distant lands, and had seen the wildest form of democracy on the one hand, and, on the other hand, as in Turkey, the most despotic Government in Europe, and certainly the most despotic was far preferable to the tyranny of democracy. There was no tyranny greater than mob tyranny, and of this they had had an example on a small scale in what was now taking place in London, where some of the most talented of the lower orders were trying to dictate to their masters in a most imperious way.

At Kidderminster there has been a banquet to Mr. A. R. BRISTOW, the Liberal member for that borough, who beat Mr. Huddleston at the last general election. The day was observed as a general holiday, and there was a procession through the streets, and considerable enthusiasm at the banquet in the evening.

A banquet has been given at Hawick to the Right Hon. JAMES WILSON, about to sail for India as finance minister. On Indian matters he observed, that we have passed through in India a period of awful suspense. But we have had the evidence of what I would call the most distinguished man of the age in regard to Indian matters as to the cause of the revolt—I allude to the report made by Sir John Lawrence to the Governor-General. And when I mention the name of Sir John Lawrence, I mention the name of a man who is at once able, though a civilian, to be a great general, and who is undoubtedly one of the greatest statesmen of the day. He states, in the most clear and unequivocal terms, as his deliberate opinion, that there was one cause, and one cause alone, to which all these misfortunes were to be traced, and that cause was the conviction on the minds of the people of India that the British Government had determined within itself forcibly to change the caste and religion of the natives, and to force upon them by the force of Government, the Christian religion. I for one shall be glad to see that the English people resident in India will by their example continue to give to the natives a higher appreciation of the value of the true religion than that which they now possess. I have alluded to this subject because at the bottom of our financial arrangements must lie every question of policy affecting the good and well-being of the country. (Hear, hear.) Unless you have the confidence of a people who are numbered by something like 200,000,000, and who are spread over 1,500,000 square miles—for these are the dimensions of your empire—unless you have the confidence of a people so circumstanced, I say there is no system of finance, there is no system of government, by which a handful of fifty or sixty thousand Europeans can hope to keep the country. At the same time, no one could look to the resources of that mighty Indian Empire without feeling some confidence, that if these resources were fairly administered and fully developed, they are in themselves amply abundant to supply all that can be necessary for the expenditure of a well-regulated country.

Sir JAMES FERROUSON, the Conservative candidate for Ayrshire, has been at Kilwinning and Kilmarnock, addressing the electors. He expressed himself in favour of an extension of the suffrage, on an educational basis. The meetings which he addressed do not appear to have been asked to pledge to support him.

On Tuesday at an assembling of the bucolic interest at Woodstock, Lord A. CHURCHILL, M.P., alluding to matters of a political nature said he was

not one of those who wished to reduce the expenditure below what was required to sustain the national honour and credit, or to make such radical changes as would endanger the institutions of the country, but he thought there were many matters which required considerable revision, and he should like to see them taken up in a spirit which would be likely to result in the general advantage of the nation. With regard to the reform of Parliament, he did not look upon it as a panacea for all the evils with which we were afflicted, but when he considered the great increase which had taken place in intelligence and education, he thought there were certain classes who might very fairly be intrusted with the franchise. He should not, however, like to bring about those radical changes which would endanger the institutions of the country. He wished to see Reform carried out in the spirit of the constitution.

At Hitchin, on Wednesday, upon a similar occasion, Mr. PULLER, M.P. treated the topics of the day somewhat as follows:—There were during the last session three persons whose names were prominently connected with the question of Parliamentary Reform. Mr. Bright had been agitating this question among the people of the north, and he at length produced a scheme which delighted some, but which greatly alarmed others; then Mr. Disraeli was positively pledged by the promise of Lord Derby's Cabinet to introduce a Reform Bill into Parliament; and in the third place there was Lord John Russell, who, it was generally expected, would bring forward a counter Reform Bill shortly after the meeting of Parliament. But somehow or other, Mr. Bright's scheme never came before the House. (Laughter.) It was reserved for a future opportunity. Mr. Disraeli's scheme did, it was true, come before Parliament, to be defeated as they very well knew, by a small majority. At the same time he was glad to find that there was one question on which there was no real difference among the great majority of both sides of the House of Parliament; and he alluded to the necessity of making a vigorous effort to support and maintain the defences of the country. It was impossible for this country to view the gigantic armaments of France and not to manifest, by some preparations on her part, her determination to maintain her present position of power, so that she might be in a position to take any course consistent with honour and dignity. No country in the world would have a right to complain if we took all the steps in our power for the defence of our shores, whether by the increase of our navy, the formation of rifle corps, and last, though not least, the getting up of a thoroughly efficient artillery. We are entitled to do all that we can for the defence of our hearths and homes. There was, he was sorry to say, a little cloud arising in another quarter, about which, if it were not the year 1859, he should feel a little alarmed. He alluded to the question which had arisen between England and the United States with reference to Vancouver's Island. But next year—1860—was the year of the Presidential election, and it was always the interest of some persons in the United States to get up a sham quarrel with this country. It furnished them with political capital.

## THE STRIKE.

The unfortunate dispute between the master builders and their operatives has this week assumed another phase. The masons, the most intelligent, and perhaps most powerful body connected with the building trades, made a defection from the Conference of the United Building Trades, whose head-quarters are at the Paviers' Arms, Millbank, Westminster. The accession of the masons to the nine hours' movement was to that movement a tower of strength. But after an eight weeks' lock-out, they became impatient of idleness, and anxious to return to work. By some means, the general secretary of the Masons' society (a body about 10,000 strong, and whose head-quarters are at present at Bristol), named Harnott, had an interview along with a deputation from the society with Mr. Myers, of York-road, on Friday week, and, as we understood, made a proposal to that gentleman, the purport of which was, that if the master builders withdrew the declaration the masons would return to their employment, and work ten hours per day, as before the lock-out. Mr. Myers agreed to lay the proposition before the Executive Committee of the Central Association at their next meeting on the following Tuesday. This proposition gave rise to irritant feelings on the part of the Conference sitting at the Paviers' Arms, Westminster, whose Executive Committee immediately summoned a special general meeting of their body, being of opinion that the masons, who had a committee at the Conference, had no right to take such a step without the consent of the governing body directing the affairs of those on strike and locked out. That special meeting of the Conference was held on Monday, and at it the conduct of the masons was con-



sure. At the same meeting of the Conference it was resolved that a communication should be sent to the masters stating that the men locked-out were willing to return to work on condition that the document was withdrawn. At their meeting on Tuesday the masters declined to entertain the proposition as it came from what they considered to be an illegal body.

On Thursday, however, the negotiation at the Freemasons' Tavern between the Committee of the Master Builders and the Deputation from the Operative Masons, which had lasted two days, was brought to a termination, unfortunately without any satisfactory result in the way of a reconciliation; and the deplorable breach between the employers and the employed, from circumstances which transpired last night after the masters had arrived at a decision, it is feared, becomes from this moment wider and deeper than before.

Judging from the temper shown by the men at a crowded meeting held yesterday evening, it would seem that the very failure of the attempt at mediation, emanating, as the effort did, from the side of the operatives, is calculated the more to embitter the existing alienation; and henceforward the masters will have to maintain the struggle, not, as until now, with the *Paviors' Arms* Conference alone, whose authority they have recently repudiated, but with the formidable trade confederacy of the masons, numbering at least 10,000 men spread all over the country, who will probably bring into play all the elaborate machinery and the *esprit de corps* of a secret society, which has been silently and gradually organised during a quarter of a century and more, partly forwaging a conflict of this kind in the last resource in the interest of labour against capital. Up to this point in the struggle the London operative masons on strike have never been supported out of the funds of their general society extending all over the country, for the reason, principally, that the society considered the nine hours' movement hopeless and unfeasible from the first, and refused to countenance it. But the effort at reconciliation having failed, and the cause of quarrel being, not now the nine hours' question, but that of the declaration, with a new element of strife imported into it—namely the demand on the part of the masters, that they will revise obnoxious portions of their trade customs and regulations, the probability is that the masons' society will now recognise the strike as what they call a "legal" one—that is, a strike which they will countenance, and apply their funds in aid of the members of their craft engaged in it. In that case they will be bound by their laws to pay 10s. a-week at least to every man on strike, and by making a voluntary levy upon themselves of only 4d. a-day throughout the whole society, which they occasionally do in an emergency, they can at any time raise about £1,500 a-week. It follows, therefore, with these facilities at their command for providing the means of war, that they will be in a position to prolong the strike for an indefinite period of time, so far as they are concerned.

#### THE GREAT EASTERN.

It seems at present to be as much a matter of uncertainty when the Great Ship will be again ready for sea, as whether she will ever make her contemplated voyage to the United States at all. The most contradictory rumours are circulated in the daily journals, and the only fact which seems to be agreed upon is, that the theory of "no unpleasant motion at sea" is one that has not been sustained in practice. The proceedings during the past week are thus described:—The repairs necessary for fitting the Great Eastern for sea are daily going forward with the utmost diligence and rapidity. Mr. Crace's artists are busy redecorating the grand saloon. Carpenters and fitters are incessantly at work removing the traces of the late explosion, and restoring the cabins as they were before it happened. The new funnel has been put together on deck and is nearly finished, and the injured wrought iron beams and bulkheads have been cut out and preparations made for replacing them with others. Yet, in spite of this activity and the progress that has undoubtedly been made, we should be deceiving our readers if we held out the least hope that the Great Eastern will be ready for sea on the 8th of October, or perhaps even during the month of October at all.

The fittings of the ship and all matters connected with her sea-going equipment are now entirely in the hands of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade. With a passenger ship of such gigantic magnitude, and which when complete will go to sea literally with a population equal to that of many towns, it has been felt that no possible precautions which the greatest experience and most jealous vigilance can suggest should be neglected. Some of the most prominent suggested improvements are that the coal bunkers should all be well ventilated and fitted with pipes through the centre, as in the case with line-of-battle ships, to enable the

temperature of the coals to be tested and registered at certain intervals throughout the day, and a different kind of steering wheel, and also making a second tiller in the lower deck connected with, though independent of, the upper one. Now that all the wreck has been cleared away the amount of damage which has been sustained by the boilers and more substantial fittings of the ship can be readily ascertained. The massive iron main-deck beams which were so curiously doubled and torn by the force of the explosion have been cut away, together with the tattered remnants of the lower portions of the funnel and jacket which still remained attached to the upper part of the boilers, and altogether the space has been cleared so as to allow the work of restoration to proceed with all due celerity. Upon minute examination it was found that the forward boilers had not been injured to the extent which was at first imagined, nor yet escaped entirely without damage. The copper plates of these two boilers, upon which the funnel and casing rested, are very much dented in, and many of the iron stays in the interior are either broken or very much bent. Some of the hot-air tubes have also been damaged, but not to a serious extent. The replacing of the stays and such of the tubes as it will be necessary to remove will soon be accomplished but the restoration of the two damaged boiler plates must occupy time. A few days will suffice to restore the injured iron supports of the main and lower decks. The three men, Tait, Yoxon, and Sparkes, who were badly injured by the explosion, are now progressing steadily and favourably, and no doubt is entertained of their ultimate recovery. They are now at the Weymouth Infirmary.

It is not improbable that in a few days the Great Eastern will leave her present moorings, and go round under easy steam to Southampton Water.

On Friday a vocal and instrumental concert was given on board. The band of the ship was conducted by Mr. Macfarlane, formerly band-master of the Duke of Devonshire. The vocalists were Miss Messent and Mr. Wilbye Cooper. Mr. Richardson gave some solo performances on the flute. The *Liverpool Journal* says:—"The Great Eastern was built as a commercial speculation, and the direction of the directors should be in the line of remuneration. At Portland, without any consumption of coal, the small tax on visitors would realise £600 a day; at Holyhead the same price of admission will produce something like £2,000 a day; and sight-seers pay better than passengers. This being the case, it would be absurd to sail her prematurely for America or any other place; her machinery is still imperfect; and it has to be tested; for this purpose several trial trips should be made; and every trip should terminate in a populous and paying port. By the time she is properly ready for a long voyage in the spring a considerable amount of her debt would be liquidated. On the other hand, if the Great Eastern go now to the United States all America will go to see her; but at home curiosity has been partially exhausted; at Portland and New York the admission of visitors would yield the sum ten times told to be booked in this country. Looking beyond this legitimate income, there is another and far greater to be obtained; that, let the Great Eastern fulfil her promise, as no doubt she will, the company will be called on by Government to build many more, and it is in constructing these that the directors should look for their substantial reward. On the 12th of October the ship is announced to be at Holyhead, and on the 15th the Queen will come down to see her; her Majesty will be the guest of Colonel Pennant, Penrhyn Castle, near Bangor, will stay over Sunday, the 16th, and proceed next day, the 17th, to inspect the Great Eastern."

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

From the Indian papers we gather that an army of 10,000 men will be sent from India to China, composed of Englishmen and native troops, the selection of which is to be left to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief; and of this force, which might well be increased one-half, Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., will have the command, than which a better selection could not be made. No troops, it is thought, will be despatched from England.

The successful expedition under Captain McClintock was equipped in 1857 against the recorded opinions of the Admiralty, and the expense of it has fallen heavily upon Lady Franklin. It is suggested to the Treasury to refund to her the sum, and to move her Majesty to grant the widow of the admiral who fell in the execution of his duty a home for her declining days in her palace of Kensington. "It is not certain that Lady Franklin would accept the one, or that her failing health, which now detains her in Southern France, would allow her to avail herself of the other, but the offers would be none the less graceful, or better express the warm sym-

pathies of the world at large for her noble sacrifices and exertions. Captain McClintock should, by order in council, be allowed sea time as a naval officer while he commanded the Fox, and receive his well-merited knighthood. The officers and crew of the Fox ought to get the remaining 10,000*l.* reward for solving the fate of the lost expedition."

On Tuesday the troops in Portsmouth Garrison, amounting to nearly 3,000 men and six guns, consisting of engineers, artillery, rifles, and militia, were drawn up on Southsea-common, at eight o'clock in the morning, under General Scarlett's command. Shortly afterwards the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by a brilliant staff, arrived on the ground, and was received with a general salute. His Royal Highness then passed along the front and rear lines of the troops. Forming in columns of companies, and marching past in slow and quick time, the different manoeuvres incidental to a field day commenced, the Rifles throwing out skirmishers to the front to repel a supposed advance of an enemy, the Artillery opening on each flank, with the main body moving up in support; additional skirmishers were thrown out by the Rifles, and the whole line advanced. The face of operations was then changed, the troops forming squares to resist cavalry, with the Artillery in the intervals. The troops next formed in two contiguous lines facing to the eastward, and threw out a strong body of Rifles as skirmishers, who in their turn had to rapidly form themselves into separate squares to resist an apparent advance of the enemy's cavalry. The Rifles were next formed in three lines, a little in advance of the rest of the troops, and put through the sword bayonet exercise. This was one of the most striking features of the review, each movement appearing as though performed by one man. At the close, His Royal Highness expressed his delight and satisfaction at their appearance and proficiency.

A number of recruits belonging to the Woolwich division, of Royal Marine Light Infantry, who have passed for service, have been (yesterday) inspected, and a strong and able body forward in gunnery exercise and others "well up" in rifle practice, to the total number of 400, the majority of whom have not served afloat, were pronounced in readiness for sea.

The trial of the new steel gunboats lately made at the Island of Hyères has been so successful that the French Emperor has decided that, after some corrections have been made, according to the suggestions laid down by his own imperial hand, fifty more of these boats shall be set afloat immediately. Captain Brunet, ever on the watch, has seized the opportunity of appealing to the public in another letter to the *Univers*, showing that the improvements are his own, and set forth in the "Nouvel Armement de l'Europe."

It is announced that the French force to be sent to China will consist of 5,000 troops of the line, 1,500 marines, six large steam transports of 1,200 horse power, four sailing frigates, and six first-class and six second-class gun-boats. Another account sets the French at 10,000 to 12,000 men. It is to be hoped and expected that England will not send a less force, for if she does the French will claim to have achieved whatever successes may be obtained by the combined fleet and army.

The large mortar vessels intended for operations in China, have been removed from that portion of the harbour in which they have been lying, and taken into the first dock at Chatham for the purpose of being examined by a board of officers, in order to discover whether the marine worm has effected any ravages in the timbers.

A court of inquiry has been held at Woolwich to investigate the flogging of a gunner who suffered severely from the punishment. As the man was suffering from boils when the lash was administered, the court decided that the medical officer was blameable for allowing the punishment to be inflicted, and he was reprimanded. The man has not yet fully recovered from the effects of the flogging.

The new turning battery about to be constructed by way of experiment at Boulogne, is occupying all the attention of the engineers in Paris, and more controversy and opposition seem to be created by this invention than by any of those which have been submitted to the Emperor Louis Napoleon. The batteries will possess two rows of *canons rayés*, will be iron cased, and will be unprovided with mast or sail. They will be moved by steam, and be enabled to turn and manoeuvre with the greatest rapidity in every sense.

The Dover, iron paddle-wheel steamer, with 90-horse power engines, lent by the Admiralty to the Colonial Department about six years ago, for service in the river Gambia, by returned to Woolwich, and is ordered to be docked for necessary repairs. She was fitted out at Woolwich, and her crew consists of Kroomen, who will be forwarded to Africa by the first available ship.

It is stated by the *Times* naval correspondent that

fifty gun-boats are to be dispatched, and that a great number are in perfect order on the covered slip at Chatham. The gun-boats, Havoc, Hardy, Swinger, Grasshopper, Jackall, Flying Fish, Firefly, Locust, Seagull, Skipjack, Cockchafer, Weasel, Bouncer, and Snap have been ordered to prepare. The first of the squadron sailed on the 22nd inst., and is appropriately called the Pioneer, Commander Rolly. The Pioneer was put in commission for service on the West Coast of Africa, but, having received counter instructions from the Admiralty, was got ready within twenty-four hours for her present duty. This is a spice of smartness, which shows our Lords of the Admiralty capable of meeting emergencies.

The army of Paris having been considerably reduced by the recent leaves of absence and releases from service granted to large classes of the soldiers, it is intended, in order to keep up its strength, to increase it by a division.

There is talk of making each one of the great French ports the seat of a military division, in order to render the action of the naval and military commanders more prompt and efficient at any given moment.

The Undaunted, target frigate, has been brought down to Portsmouth harbour, and placed alongside the sheer jetty, where she is having some iron and steel plates affixed to her port side for gunnery experiments. Three of the plates are the manufacture of Messrs. Palmer Brothers, of Newcastle, and are of the respective thicknesses of four, three and a half, and three inches.

A number of the wounded and invalid troops who arrived at Chatham from India on Wednesday last are suffering from ophthalmia, some having entirely lost the sight of one eye. The worst cases are under treatment in Fort Pitt Hospital.

The following fresh details are since given by a Paris journal respecting the projected expedition to China. Three generals are, it is said, proposed for the command of the expedition—General de Martimprey, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Algeria, General Trochu, and General Wimpfen. The number of troops appears to be fixed at 12,000 chosen from the best men of every corps, and to be formed into marching regiments. It is evident that for so distant an expedition all the men of a regiment are not equally capable of supporting the sea voyage and the influence of the climate. A dépôt is to be formed in one of the stations nearest to Hong Kong or Shanghai to replace the deficiencies in the effective force. In consequence of the preparations to be made the departure cannot take place until the first fortnight in November. It is, moreover, the most favourable season, in consequence of the monsoon.

#### THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THIS great national movement is now we are happy to say showing signs of health and vigour; and we trust is slowly but surely advancing to a solid and permanent establishment. One authority gives us to understand that the enrolled members now amount to nearly 40,000 in different parts of the kingdom, and though this is but a paltry force considering our population and resources, and forms a poor contrast to the half million of volunteers which the commencement of the century witnessed, still we hope that the national spirit is now awakened, and that the towns which now merely boast their sections and companies will soon raise them to regiments and battalions.

The metropolis cannot be said to have taken the lead in this patriotic measure, and the results published do small credit to the spirit of the young men of London. The London Rifle Brigade appears to have collected large sums of money, and to be continuing that laudable process, but we hear of no volunteers in this corps except the colonel and the "council." It would be gratifying to know what is to be the disposition of the funds. Are the council going to erect a lecture hall for the purpose of enlightening the citizens upon the properties of gunpowder, and the political duties of free Englishmen, or do they intend it for the purchase of collections of curious ancient armour and mediæval weapons? Not the least sign of any military tendency has yet appeared in the London Rifle Brigade, with the exception of the tailoring department; but even that we fear will be so much arduous thrown away if no recruits appear to be clothed in the pattern uniform. The Marylebone Volunteers are to devote their funds to equipping such of their comrades as cannot afford the expense; this corps is increasing to a respectable number in consequence. Barnet, Highgate, Hornsey, Peckham, and Sydenham, have each companies of seventy or eighty men drilling and practising. We hope soon to have to record as many hundreds in this great city as there are now single volunteers.

The city of Bristol has put the metropolis to the blush: it has a regiment fully equipped of 600 men,

which a very few days will swell to 1,000. Their drill and practice are pronounced by the inspecting officers to be admirable. The Nottingham Rifle Corps now numbers nearly 500 strong, there being five companies, viz., the Castle, Clinton, Park, Wellington, and the Forest. A sub-division is forming for the village of Lenton, and efforts are being made to raise one for the village of Chilwell, to unite with the Lenton, so as to form a company. The attendance of members at drill is regular. Two companies, to be called the 2nd and 3rd Lancashire Volunteer Rifles, have been formed at Blackburn. At Falmouth a canvass has been made by some of the committee, who have succeeded in enrolling 100 rifle volunteers. At Charlestown it is intended at once to put the battery in repair, and to mount it with large guns. An artillery company is in the course of formation for working them, and already from 50 to 60 men have volunteered. The officers selected by the King's Lynn Rifle Company have been approved by the Lord-Lieutenant, and have received their commissions. The company has been declared the fifth in the Norfolk corps, and is to consist, like the others, of a captain, lieutenant, and ensign, and 100 of all ranks. Companies of from sixty to eighty men have been formed at Southport, Colchester, Bridport, Doncaster, Wisbeach, Whitelesea, and Malvern; and meetings to form corps have been organised at Bungay, Rochester, and Reading.

In Scotland the old national spirit appears to be awakened; in Edinburgh a regiment of 1,000 men is organised. The greater part of this regiment is now in uniform and fully equipped, and the several companies are at daily drill. Her Majesty's sanction has been received to the formation of a company belonging to the Civil service, and this company which musters 70 or 80, is to form the 11th company of the Edinburgh Regiment. A meeting of gentlemen residing in the south-western suburbs of Glasgow, was called for yesterday evening to form a corps for that district; so that with the corps in the eastern district of the city, recently formed, there will soon be between 2,000 and 3,000 volunteers in Glasgow. As all of them are now hard at drill, it is evident that very soon a body of men will be resident here that will be ready to meet any foe. Greenock, Perth, and Stirling have all done their part, and the latter corps is to form a guard of honor to the Queen, at the opening of the Loch Katrine Waterworks, on the 14th inst.

#### IRELAND.

SOME landed proprietors in Ireland are adopting a very different course with their tenantry to that which Lord Derby is pursuing, and one much more likely to promote good feeling. Lord Castlereagh, for example, is earning golden opinions for raising the wages of labourers in his employ as much as 3s. a week, and for his proposal to build comfortable cottages for the people. At the annual entertainment which the Marchioness of Londonderry gives to her tenantry, this good and kind hearted woman, as her custom is, not only appeared at the entertainment herself, but amid immense cheering addressed those who were present in a womanly and business speech. Her ladyship did not fail to make reference to many improvements in the condition of those upon her estates, and the religious public will be glad to hear the testimony she gave of the good effected by the revival movements. "One result," said she, "has been the closing of public houses and the establishment of greater sobriety and temperance."

The Evangelical Alliance is now sitting in conference at Belfast, and has its attention naturally directed to the revival movement of the north of Ireland. Some speeches have been made on this subject, which will be read carefully by the religious public. The Evangelical Alliance has distinguished itself for its opposition to Roman Catholic doctrine; how far the revival excitement will modify or increase their hostility we may hereafter have an opportunity of judging.

The Northern Whig produces some curious facts, fortified by dull and plodding statistics, to disprove the allegation of the Revivalists, that the "Cause of morality has been signally strengthened; that drunkenness has altogether dwindled into insignificance; and that peace, joy, and social love were the dwellers of every poor family, and the pre-eminent glory of happy Ulster." So far from this being the case, the Whig maintains that the millennium is as remote as ever; that the revivals, instead of giving an impetus to religion and morality, have acted with a distinctly opposite effect, and have increased to a very considerable extent the ratio of drunkenness, criminal offences, and personal misconduct. These are startling assertions, but the evidence to support them seems to be of a very simple and matter-of-fact nature.

A "very enthusiastic" meeting, held at Waterford, has resolved to take steps to secure a free

pardon for the rebel, Thomas Meagher, who will be remembered as the advocate of vitriol throwing in the cause of patriotism, and who made his escape from the penal colony, and went to the United States.

"An Irish Justice of the Peace" writes to a contemporary on the subject of Riband clubs and evolutions as follows:—"A Ribandman is one who has been duly elected a member of a kind of club, common in, though I believe peculiar to, Ireland. This club has its branches, where periodical meetings are held in the lodges for the purpose of reading newspapers, hearing complaints, trying landlords, or agents, or strangers recently become tenants for vacant land in their district. The cases are fairly enough tried—counsel for the prisoner is heard, and oftentimes a kind act cited on these occasions has been the means of letting him off with "a good beating," or "a live sod" put in the thatch, as signs of an especial Riband surveillance. If the man is found guilty, however, he is carefully condemned to be shot. Subscription lists are opened, treasurers appointed—a mere hint is sufficient—all the neighbours subscribe, the £5 or £6 necessary to pay the chosen assassin is soon collected in the district—mark this—I repeat the money is collected in the district, and especially on the estate, where the tyranny of the victim is alone felt. A threatening letter is now written, and unless the marked man leaves the country, he is probably shot down on the high road, with the sun shining, and the people passing to and from the adjoining market. They look calmly on, they have got the value for their money, no one dare be the good Samaritan; in truth, the omnipotent power attributed to the Inquisition of old can alone be compared to that secret organisation which reigns supreme throughout the length and breadth of this unhappy land. The law is useless; the police still more so. The priests disclaim all power of intervention, and the assassin boldly walks in public, secure and sheltered by the shield of public sympathy. There is yet a remedy—the landlord is legally, though perhaps in no other sense, the owner of the land. He may object to have these men upon his land, he may object to the means of supporting murders and accessories to murder—he may choose to have orderly respectable tenants, instead of a class who would see him shot down any day with the greatest composure. This is the remedy which is proposed—the substitution of a respectable tenantry for the present occupiers of the land. An indiscriminate clearance may be worse than useless, but the principle is just. Let calmness and moderation be used, but a landlord cannot be justified either morally or socially in allowing his estate to become a harbour and an asylum for murderers."

#### LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

FROM Scotland we have the particulars of a trial for murder at Inverness. One David Ross was charged with poisoning his uncle, a carrier, in order, as supposed, to obtain possession of a small amount of property of which he was heir. The jury have acquitted the prisoner, or virtually so, by the verdict of "Not Proven," and this the jury seem to have done by a majority of one, that being a legal way of proceeding under Scotch law. The verdict of "Not Proven," which was returned in the celebrated Madeline Smith case, does not permit the detention of the prisoner, as Smethurst is detained, but sets him free conditionally, with a kind of mark, so that society may be on their guard against him.

The Home Office has not yet arrived at any decision as to the ultimate fate of Dr. Smethurst, and all is still doubt and uncertainty as to what determination will be come to. The delay that has taken place is most unusual in such cases; as, in the ordinary course, a notification of the sentence to be carried out is given almost simultaneously with the respite of the capital sentence.

A charge of embezzlement has been preferred this week against several persons employed in the office of the Scottish North-Eastern Railway at Montrose, and Arbroath, and in the general office at Dundee; and the following persons have already been arrested by the Montrose police, and lodged in gaol: William Matthew, ticket-clerk; James Anderson, another clerk; Joseph Brown, audit clerk; Chas. Smith, clerk at Aberdeen; James Whitton and Alexander Robble, guards. From Brown's position in the office at Dundee, all the tickets being given into his hands for audit, he had frequent opportunities of sending back numbers of tickets to the clerk at Montrose, who re-issued them as fresh tickets, and the money drawn for such re-issue had been appropriated by the parties concerned in the offence. This is supposed to have been carried on for a considerable time without being detected.

In the new Act "to make further provision concerning the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes," there is a clause which will shortly come into operation. The court will sit before term, and then, in any petition presented by a wife praying



that her marriage may be dissolved by reason of her husband having been guilty of adultery coupled with cruelty, or adultery coupled with desertion, the husband and wife respectively shall be competent and compellable to give evidence of or relating to such cruelty or desertion.

Hughes, the absconding bankrupt solicitor, who was brought in custody from Australia, underwent another examination at the Guildhall Police-court, on Wednesday. The prisoner was again remanded for a week, to allow of the evidence of certain witnesses, at present in the country, being heard for the completion of the case.

At the Court of Bankruptcy a first-class certificate has been granted to Mr. Thomas Skeels Fryer, who had traded as a brickmaker and brewer at Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely. He had been in business for forty years, and during that period he had not only sustained a character of the highest respectability, but had been a magistrate for thirty years, chairman of the bench of magistrates, deputy lieutenant, and high sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. The Commissioner, in awarding the certificate, said he felt bound to express a wish that Mr. Fryer might be again reinstated in the high position he formerly occupied, and to declare that he left the court without the slightest stain upon his reputation. A very different kind of case was that of J. Hayes, a wine merchant, who had carried on business in Old Broad-street, and who also applied for a certificate. He had been seven months in prison. The Commissioner, in awarding a certificate of the lowest class, observed that but for the imprisonment already suffered, he should have ordered a considerable suspension, in consequence of the bankrupt having permitted a single creditor (the Union Bank) to sweep off the whole of his property, leaving not a farthing for the rest.

A very curious case affecting the Bank of England was tried in Newcastle County Court on Wednesday. A mariner, on the eve of proceeding on a ten months' voyage, deposited 83l. in the branch bank of the Bank of England in Newcastle, at the suggestion of his brother-in-law, who is a cashier in the establishment. During his absence the wife obtained 40l. of the money through the influence of her relative, the cashier. The mariner on his return repudiated the act of his wife, and called upon the bank to refund the money. The bank, endorsing the act of the cashier, refused to entertain the application, and set up a plea of ratification on the mariner's part. The judge commented in somewhat severe terms upon the conduct of the cashier and the proceedings of the bank, and expressed his opinion that the mariner had never ratified the wife's act. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

The four men, Couch, Merridew, Baillie, and Simpson, remanded at Clerkenwell Police-court on a charge of stealing a large number of carts and vans in different parts of the metropolis, have been fully committed for trial.

At Guildhall Thomas Stowell, so well known as a common informer, had to answer the charge of conspiring with others not in custody, to defraud a Scotch firm. Mr. Stowell is the special pest of licensed victuallers. The object of the present prosecution is to show that his dealings with tradesmen are of a roguish character, and Sir Walter Carden, who heard the case, and who enlightened it by his sage observations, seemed pretty convinced that the prisoner ought to be detained. He will, therefore, have to be brought up again on Monday.

An important case connected with gas companies and their powers has been heard at the Westminster County Court. The Equitable Gas Company had cut off their supply to an eating-house and tavern under such circumstances—the cooking having been done by gas—as prevented many customers from having their dinners. The case has every appearance of being a very hard one against the keeper of the tavern, but the judge decided that the company had a right to make whatever terms it liked, and to cut off the gas, if these terms were not complied with.

In consequence of renewed disturbances in St. George's-in-the-East, on Sunday, proceedings were taken at the Thames Police-court on Monday against Mr. Robert Rosier, who was charged with exciting a mob to violence. It appears that the closing of the parish church of St. George's was only the means of a still greater demonstration of popular fury on Sunday, and two churches in the neighbourhood, under the control of the rector and his curates, were entered and the services assailed. Mr. Rosier is known as a partisan in these unfortunate proceedings, and he was arrested, but Mr. Yardley very much hesitated to inflict punishment, and adjourned the hearing of the case for a week. There was also a summons against one Mr. John Peterson, which the magistrate only partly heard, but will have to hear again. When it was announced that this summons was issued under an Act of William and Mary, some individuals indulged in derisive laughter, and cries of "Oh, oh!" Mr. Yardley asked

who had dared to give way to such a disgraceful ebullition of feeling in a public court of justice. He called upon the officers to point out the offenders. Roche, the gaoler of the court, pointed out four gentlemen, who declared they had only smiled. Mr. Yardley: If there is another similar ebullition of feeling, take the offenders into custody, and remove them from the court. If that does not succeed, I will have the court cleared. I will have no displays here. Peterson was brought before Mr. Yardley again on Thursday charged with two distinct offences, committed on the same day, in two of the churches under the same rectorship; and after the case had been fully gone into was bound over to take his trial upon both accusations at the next Middlesex Sessions.

The adjourned inquest upon the bodies of the unfortunate men who were killed by the bursting of an agricultural steam-engine at Lewes sheep fair last week was held yesterday at Lewes, and further adjourned. Several witnesses were examined as to the state of the boiler, their evidence tending to show that the boiler was an old one, and constructed of an inferior material. Two more victims have been added to the list of killed. One of the men conveyed to the Brighton Hospital died yesterday. His name was Cox, and he was an agricultural labourer attending the fair on business; the unfortunate boy Woodhall also died on Sunday night from the frightful injuries he received. This makes six in all killed by the explosion.

We have received intelligence from the Channel Islands that the South Western Company's steamer Express, which went ashore on the rocks off Jersey last week, has broken up, and various portions of the ship are floating about among the rocks. It is quite probable that no captain belonging to this company will undertake the passage between the rocks in future. It is due to the public that such an order should issue from the company. A Board of Trade inquiry into the matter will shortly take place.

A fire took place in the premises belonging to Mr. Goodwin, a picture-frame maker, in John-street, Fitzroy-square, on Tuesday night. Seven engines were quickly set to work, when part of the building fell, burying beneath the blazing timbers seven or eight of the firemen. The more fortunate of the brigade, nothing daunted, rushed into the middle of the burning property, and, by removing the red-hot wood, they managed to pull from underneath the beams Paul Jerrard, the engineer; Johnson, the sub-engineer; and Radford, Stephen Martin, James Lee, and John Eilbeck, firemen. The poor men were all more or less injured by burns, dislocation, or contusions, and Eilbeck, who was one of the senior firemen, was found doubled up and quite dead. The remainder of the firemen, although exposed to great danger, still kept to their work, and eventually succeeded in getting the fire extinguished.

A terrific explosion, resulting in great loss of life and property, took place on Tuesday morning, on the premises of Messrs. Pursall and Phillips, percussion-cap manufacturers, in Whittall-street, St. Mary's-square, Birmingham. Immediately after the explosion it was discovered that the remains of the buildings were in flames, but the engines of the various fire offices soon extinguished the flames. At the time of the occurrence it is supposed that there were between sixty and seventy persons on the premises, mostly females. Twenty of these have died of their injuries, and many others are seriously hurt. There were not more than ten men on the premises.

Mr. George Krehmer, the Russian Consul-General in London, died suddenly this morning at seven o'clock. The announcement excited great regret in the large mercantile circle in which the deceased has for so many years moved. An Englishman at heart, Mr. Krehmer has long laboured with untiring devotion in the organisation and development of the commercial relations between this country and Russia.

A person named William Eade was charged at the Clerkenwell Police-court with obtaining a number of watches by false pretences. Since the apprehension of the prisoner the constable in charge of the case has recovered duplicates and notes representing value to between £400 to £500. After the examination of several witnesses Mr. Tyrwhitt remanded the case till Thursday next, and refused to accept bail.

The South-Western Company's steamer Despatch, which left Southampton for Guernsey and Jersey at midnight on Wednesday, broke her intermediate shaft off the Casket, and put into Alderney, from whence the mails and passengers were sent to their destination by small steamer. This break down will not interfere with the usual arrangements of the company with regard to the conveyance of mails and passengers.

Telegraphic advices received in anticipation of the

coming Australian mail report the total loss, near Cape Northumberland, on the 6th of August, of the screw steamer Ardmillan (supposed to be Admilla) from Adelaide, whereby no fewer than eighty-seven lives were lost, only twenty-five persons being saved.

#### GENERAL HOME NEWS.

**THE COURT.**—With the exception that all the royal family continue in excellent health, there is little to chronicle of matters at Balmoral. The Queen and her daughters visit all the picturesque places within a drive of the Castle, and her Majesty's neighbours are frequently honoured with a call. On Monday, the Queen went to Alt-na-Gussack (wherever that may be), and stopped there all night. The Count of Flanders, Lord Elgin, and the Duke of Richmond are gone, and there appear to be no visitors at the royal residence, except Sir James Clark. Prince Arthur has been learning the art of deer-stalking, under the eye of that mighty hunter, his royal papa; the *Court Circular*, we regret to find, does not record with what success. The Court is expected to leave Balmoral on the 12th of October, for Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, where the Queen will pass the night, and on the following day will honour the inauguration of the New Glasgow Waterworks, which are to supply that city from Loch Katrine. Her Majesty will return to Edinburgh, where she will pass a second night, and proceed to Penrhyn Castle, Carnarvonshire.

**THE FRANKLIN RELICS.**—It is understood that the whole, or the greater portion, of the interesting relics of the ill-fated expedition of Sir John Franklin, brought home last week by Captain McClintock, of the Fox, will be deposited in the Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital, and will thus complete the relics already exhibited in that establishment as having belonged to Sir John Franklin and others of the crew of the Erebus and Terror, deposited a few years ago.

**SAFETY FROM FIRE.**—Messrs. Taylor and Grimshaw, of Southampton, have patented an instrument which is calculated to add to our comfort and safety. It has a variety of action; perhaps its most prominent feature is its fire alarm apparatus. Its action is perfectly simple and invariable, either in a dwelling or factory, or in the hold of a ship. It may be set to any degree of temperature; when that is exceeded it indicates the fact—first, silently, then by its loud ringing alarm; or, if required, it discharges a powder cell, with the report of a pistol or a nine-pounder, as may be required, either to alarm the inmates of a house or the neighbours of an uninhabited mill, church, or other edifice. A second form of its application is a ventilator. For common purposes, it may be set to any required temperature, as may be needed for your chamber, conservatory, or barrack-room. When the required temperature be exceeded, the ventilator opens, and so remains until the desired temperature be regained. As indicative of heat, it acts in the same manner, and can in the same way be tested for sea purposes: a long tube arising from the hold of a ship, or wherever required, having at its summit on deck a simple dial, which shows at all times the heat below, giving timely warning and averting the sad calamity of a ship on fire at sea. It is susceptible of a variety of other applications: the above are all easily tested and understood. The principle upon which this variety of useful application is based is the enclosure of common air within an air-tight metal cylinder, having on its upper side a firmly-fixed diaphragm of india rubber, upon which rests the spring which works the indicator. The enclosed air expands or contracts as the surrounding air becomes hotter or colder, acting in its expansion or compression on a spring which causes the indicator to show upon the dial the temperature obtained, and giving its loud warning when the dangerous degree has been attained.

**CITY MATTERS.**—On Tuesday a Court of Common Council was held, the Lord Mayor presiding. After the transaction of some other business, the following motion was made by Mr. Henry Harris:—"That this court should not consent to any bill in Parliament having for its object the better regulation of the Corporation of London that does not protect the rights and privileges of liverymen of this City." To this proposition Mr. Abrahams moved the previous question, whereupon a discussion ensued, after which the amendment was negatived, and the original motion carried by 49 to 33. Deputy White then brought up a report from the City Lands Committee touching the Central Criminal Court, which, after some discussion, was agreed to, and sent back for execution. Before the court rose it agreed to grant, at the request of the Lord Mayor, the use of the Guildhall to the London Rifle Brigade. Alderman Gabriel, of Queenhithe Ward, and Alderman Phillips, of Farringdon Ward Within, the gentlemen elected to fill the office of sheriffs of London and

sheriff of Middlesex, were sworn in at a Common Hall of the Livery, at the Guildhall, before the Lord Mayor and other civic functionaries. The new sheriffs having subscribed the usual oaths, Messrs. Eagleton and Gammon also took the ordinary oaths as under-sheriffs. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Lord Mayor and aldermen proceeded to the Aldermen's Court, where the new sheriffs were formally inducted. The City Commissioners of Sewers met at Guildhall this week; Mr. Deputy Christie in the chair. The business brought before the court was not of very great importance. The Court of Aldermen met on Thursday at Guildhall, when Alderman Carter, the Lord Mayor Elect, was formally introduced, and returned thanks to the Court for having elected him from the two gentlemen whose names had been sent up by the Livery. A letter was received from Sir Chapman Marshall, tendering his resignation of the aldermanic gown of the ward of Bridge, which was accepted, and a resolution was passed complimenting Sir Chapman on the manner in which he had discharged his magisterial and other civic duties.

**BOAT-RACE ON THE THAMES.**—The race for the championship of the Thames came off on Thursday afternoon, the competitors being Henry Kelly, of Fulham, and Thomas Chambers, of Newcastle. The start took place from Putney-bridge. Shortly after four o'clock the men got off, when Chambers took the lead, but was overtaken by Kelly, who headed him a boat's length in passing the Bishop's palace, and then a most splendid race ensued; Chambers, who had hugged the Middlesex shore, shot out from his opponent and won.

**ARMY FLOGGING.**—On Wednesday at the Hall of Science, in the City-road, a meeting to adopt measures for putting down flogging in the army was held. At this meeting, Mr. Wakley, the coroner, should have taken the chair, but he had been obliged to proceed into the country. Letters approving of the objects of the meeting were read from the pens of many respectable individuals.

**ANTI-PUSEYITE PICKPOCKETS.**—We consider it to be extremely probable, remarks the (*Daily Telegraph*) that three-fourths of the crowd collected in Well-close-square on Sunday night cared no more about the Church of England than they did about the Church of Buddha, and knew about as much of its principles and practice. It was proposed by some bold spirit in the assemblage to pull down the Mission House. The proposition was, happily, not acted upon; but we believe that the ultra-Protestants who were pelting and howling at the Puseyites would have received with equal glee a proposal to sack the next tavern and gut the nearest pawnbroker's, and then sail forth on a little "mission" of their own over London to burn and destroy whatever life and property came convenient to their hands. Mobs are of very ancient lineage, and the descendants of the same rioters who tore the De Wits to pieces, massacred the prisoners in the Abbey on the 10th of August, 1792, and burned Newgate down in the riots of '80, would cheerfully have made an attack on Westminster Abbey, the Bank, or the Horse Guards the day before yesterday. Now the common and statute laws of England are somewhat stringent against rioting. If a rioter be killed by the police it is chance melley—justifiable homicide; but if a rioter killed a policeman, it is murder. We beg the excited population of Ratcliffe-highway to lay this legal fact well to heart.

**PUBLIC HEALTH.**—The Registrar-General's return for last week presents a more favourable aspect than of late, and the deaths have declined to the point from which they rose in June, being for the week 1,058. There were only 61 deaths from diarrhoea. The births amounted to 1,732. The week's mortality in the City was much below the average, the number of deaths being 40, whereas the average number for the corresponding period for the last three years was 50.

**GLOUCESTER ELECTION.**—The inquiry into the corruption alleged to have taken place at Gloucester at the last general election is still going on, and is rendered doubly interesting on account of the character and position of some of the witnesses.

**MINISTERS AND THE CHINESE WAR.**—We understand that Government did not—at the Cabinet Council on the 17th inst, called on the China question—commit themselves definitely to any course. It is pretty well known that Lord John Russell looks more gravely on our making war on Pekin than Lord Palmerston, and the rumour of dissatisfaction at Mr. Bruce's actions is gaining ground.—*China Telegraph.*

**THE ITALIAN COMMITTEE.**—The Earl of Shaftesbury has addressed another letter to the gentlemen who requested him to head this movement, in which he says:—"I cannot, I am sorry to say, yet think that the people of England are disposed to show their sympathy in the way suggested. That they have a deep and earnest sympathy I cannot doubt, but I have not ascertained the mode of expression they would prefer. To attempt to elicit their co-

operation in a way they do not like, would expose the effort to immediate, and perhaps irremediable, failure. This I should deeply deplore; not for your sakes, because your cause is so manifestly the interest of the human race, that, under God's blessing, it will prosper at last, with or without the Emperor of the French, with or without the people of England. But I should deplore it for the honour of my own country, which would undeservedly be subjected to much reproach; and I cannot bear that, even for a moment, she should be supposed to be indifferent. Though the arguments urged against the movement seem to be wanting in force, I see that the time is not favourable. If these things are not taken up at once, and by acclamation, they cannot succeed; they are more matters of feeling than of logic. I counsel you to wait awhile. Other events may cause other views, and furnish you with a large choice of men to aid and direct you."

## Foreign News.

### CHINA.

The repulse of our forces at the Peiho has not as yet apparently produced any change in our relations with the Chinese elsewhere. It is said that some of our wounded men are in the hands of the Chinese, and are well treated. His Excellency the Hon. Frederick Bruce remains at Shanghai, and Admiral Hope, with a portion of the fleet and the invalids, is at Lookong, off the entrance of the Ningpo river.

The American plenipotentiary, Ward, is still on board the steam ship Powhattan, in the gulf of Pechili, and is as unlikely apparently to obtain a ratification of the treaty made by his predecessor, Mr. Reed, as either Mr. Bruce or M. Bourboulon those concluded by the Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros.

Of the Russians not a word is heard; but it is still supposed that they are in the background, and that it was by their aid our repulse was effected. Still there is no proof of this that we know of; while a French traveller from St. Petersburg to Shanghai, via Pekin, asserts that the members of the Russian mission are treated very cavalierly by the Pekingites, and hardly dare to show themselves in the streets.

Admiral Hope has been suffering severely from his wounds, and it is said will have to invalid. His medical attendant, when probing the partially closed wound in his hip the other day, discovered and took out a link and a half of the Plover's smoke stack stay, which had been driven in by the Russian shot. The agony which the brave man must have undergone from such an infliction can only be conceived. His Excellency's gallantry and endurance are spoken of by all in the highest terms, and the sincerest pity is expressed for the result of his expedition so far as it affects himself.

Captain Vansittart died of his wounds on the 17th ultimo, even before the mail left China. The other officers who were wounded are said to be doing well.

But important intelligence of another kind has been received from the north. The Chinese there, and at Shanghai in particular, have always been regarded as models of quietness and meekness as compared with those of the South. Even they, however, have now broken out into rioting of a serious character, and killed or dangerously wounded several Europeans, among whom we have to mention, with deep regret, Mr. Lay, the head of the newly-organised Chinese Customs Service, who has been wounded so severely in the abdomen and elsewhere that he is scarcely expected to live. This riot is said to have arisen from the kidnapping of coolies for the French vessel Gertrude; but the master of that vessel asserts that the Chinese on board attempted to rob him, and he was compelled to fire in self-defence. Both stories are about equally improbable, and their truth or falsehood is of no consequence to the conclusion to be drawn from this affair. M. de Bourboulon has ordered the vessel to be brought into port for the purpose of strict investigation. This traffic in coolies has already created much evil, and, if allowed to continue, will endanger our position in China.

### THE DISPUTE WITH AMERICA.

The *Times* says upon this subject:—"We have reason to believe that General Harney, the commander of the United States' forces in Oregon, took the step of placing a military post on the Island of San Juan, on his own responsibility, and without instructions from the Federal Government at Washington. He has declared to the British authorities that he did so because American citizens had been arrested on the island, but that he did not mean his occupation to be permanent, though it was his intention to hold the island until he heard from his Government at Washington."

Of this intolerably high-handed proceeding a correspondent from the scene of action writes:—"The American party is composed of about 70 soldiers. They have guns, gun-carriages, tents, mules, stores, sutlers, and all preparations for a permanent settlement; they are landing materials for erecting barracks, and it is believed that they intend to fortify themselves. They pretend their object is to protect themselves against Indians. This pretence is too flimsy to be worth notice. The plan and object are these:—They will cover the island with a squatter population; they will fortify; they will then endeavour to bully England, by pretending that they will not evacuate it unless they are expelled by force of arms; and they 'calculate' that England will not go to war with America for a small island 30 miles long by 5 to 15 miles broad, in a remote part of the globe. Manchester and cotton, they reckon, will save them from this fate, and it will all end in their keeping the island."

It is stated in a Washington letter that Lord Lyons, in an interview with Secretary Cass, has expressed confidence in the amicable settlement of the North-Western question.—General Scott has been suddenly called to Washington, to give his advice to the Cabinet in regard to the San Juan seizure:—A Washington telegram says:—How much our Government may be impressed with the truth that the Island of St. Juan belongs to us, there appears to be no doubt that both the Governments of Great Britain and that of the United States will instruct their agents in that quarter to act with the utmost circumspection, in view of a satisfactory adjustment of the existing differences. From all that can be ascertained in well-informed circles, it is reasonable to infer that no serious difficulties are likely to result between the two countries. If any danger at all is apprehended, it is in consequence of the well-known intrepid character of General Harney.

Colonel J. S. Hawkins Royal Engineers, chief commissioner of the Oregon Boundary Survey Expedition has arrived in London from Vancouver's Island, in the capacity of special envoy from Governor Douglas, in consequence of the recent occupation by the United States troops of the Island of San Juan in the Straits of San Juan de Fuca.

**CANADIAN ITEMS.**—The 13th inst., being the centenary of the capture of Quebec, was noticed by the English press, and the great importance of the event dwelt upon; but a spirit of courtesy towards the French population prevented public demonstrations. A deputation from Portland (Maine), consisting of the Mayor and other leading citizens, had visited Montreal for the purpose of inviting the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief of the forces to visit Portland on the arrival of the Great Eastern.

The report of the Canadian Commissioners of Emigration shows that the total number of immigrants arrived at Quebec to the 17th of September was 5,256 against 10,282 to the same date last year. The weather in Canada has been stormy and very cold for the season.

### THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

On Tuesday the *Moniteur* fulminated the following manifesto:—"Under the pretence of proving that the press is not free, several journals direct, against the decree of February, 1852, attacks which exceed the utmost limit of the right of discussion. Respect for the law is inseparable from the exercise of legal liberty. Against the writers who are forgetful of it, the Government might make use of the weapons which it possesses in its hands; but it does not wish to do so immediately after the entirely spontaneous act which relieved the press from the warnings with which it had been stricken. The Government, however, faithful to its principles of moderation, nevertheless cannot fail in its duty of enforcing respect for the law. It therefore honestly warns the journals that it is resolved no longer to endure polemical excesses, which can only be regarded as the manoeuvres of parties."

The agitation in favour of more liberty of the press is now assuming very large proportions. The writers grow bolder and bolder every day. In spite of the very plain declarations of the *Moniteur* that the warning system is inherent in the constitution of the empire, and was and is meant to be permanent, the leaders of the movement affect to believe that the Emperor cannot but intend to do away with it, and they daily accumulate arguments to demonstrate its absurdity.

The *Gironde* of Bordeaux, of Sept. 19, has received a warning for an article "containing and reproducing offensive matter concerning a member of the Imperial family." This is the first warning given since the amnesty which wiped off old scores. The article incriminated consists mainly of an extract from a Florence correspondence in the *Times*, setting forth



various details of the alleged conspiracy to create a kingdom of Etruria in favour of Prince Napoleon.

#### FRENCH SPECULATION IN ITALY.

The *Moniteur* of the following day gave this world this information.—Several foreign papers assert that the solution of the affairs of Italy will be obstructed by the desire which the Emperor has to create in Italy a kingdom for a Prince of his House. These rumours need not be refuted; in order to deprive them of every foundation it suffices without mentioning the engagements made at Villafranca, to remind the public of the acts and words of the Emperor both before and after that epoch.

#### THE FORTHCOMING CONGRESS.

The *Opinion Nationale* says the following information is given to us as positive; we reproduce it, however, without vouching for its truth:—"Some people appear to be much astonished at hearing it said that the congress to meet at Brussels is to be presided over by the King of the Belgians. Nothing is, however, more true, and the fact is explained by the composition of the conference. England will be represented by Prince Albert, Austria by the Grand Duke Maximilian. It is not yet known what princes will represent the other powers. The Pontifical and the Spanish governments will be represented at this congress: the Pope in respect of the Legations, and the Queen of Spain on account of her reversionary rights in Parma. It is possible that England, Prussia, and even Austria will propose the candidature of the Count of Flanders for the throne of Tuscany. Others speak of the candidature of the Princess Clothilde, with her husband as Prince Consort. Parma and Modena will be annexed to Piedmont.

Other journals assert that it has been denied upon "the best authority" that the Count of Flanders is to be thought of as a candidate.

#### VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE ROMAGNESE.

The reply of the Piedmontese sovereign to the deputation from the Romagna, on Saturday, is no less ambiguous than his speeches to the representatives of the other Italian States. After thanking them, he says,—"As a Catholic Sovereign I shall myself always retain a profound and unalterable respect for the superior hierarchy of the Church. As an Italian Prince I am reminded that Europe having in view the state of the Romagnese people, who demanded prompt and efficient measures of reform, has accepted formal obligations towards your country. I receive your wishes, and, strong by the rights conferred upon me, I will support your cause before the Great Powers. You may rely on their sense of justice. You may rely upon the generous love of our country of the French Emperor, who will accomplish the great work of reparation he has so powerfully begun, and who, assured of the gratitude of Italy, and seeing the moderation which has characterised your resolution during the late moments of incertitude, will recognise that in the Romagna the mere hope of a national Government suffices to put an end to civil disorders. Europe will recognise that it is her common duty and also to her common interest to finish the era of disorder, and thereby satisfy the legitimate desires of the people."

#### THE CENTRAL ITALIANS.

The Provisional Government of the Romagna have not limited their diplomatic activity to the offer of throwing themselves into the arms of Sardinia. It seems that at the same time they are urging the Tuscans to make common cause with them, the annexation scheme failing to create a united State for Central Italy, and to make the Prince of Carignan its sovereign by popular choice. Two Bolognese deputies have gone for this purpose to Florence, but are said as yet not to have been enabled to induce the Provisional Government of Tuscany to enter upon the project.

The army of the League, which is now under the orders of General Fanti, is not far short of 32,000 good fighting men, and before long Central Italy will be able to hold the field with a well-organised army of 50,000 before the end of this year. At present General Fanti is the only chief commander of the federal contingents, for Garibaldi and Mezzacapo still hold the command of the rest, the Tuscan and Romagnol armies. There is, however, reason to hope that such an abnormal state of things will soon be put an end to in a few days. Fanti, however, has clearly expressed his intention to raise the army of the League to a force of 60,000 men. He complains of the sad want of *materiel*, and has issued orders for the casting of field and other ordnance, and for the purchase of rifles, or *arms de precision*. As to cannon, there are many who humbly and piously suggest that thousands of tons of rich bronze

could be made to come down from Italian steeples, leaving brazen-mouthed monitors enough for the edification of the faithful and the annoyance of uxorious lovers of matutinal slumbers.

#### MAJORITY OF THE RUSSIAN HEIR APPARENT.

St. Petersburg was the scene of great festivities on the 8th ult., on which day the Grand Duke, now Czarowitch Nicolas Alexandrowitch, attained his majority and took the oaths of allegiance to the Emperor and to the country. All the state apartments of the Winter Palace were thrown open, and all the high officials, dignitaries, civil and military, the clergy, &c., were invited to witness the ceremony. Shortly after three o'clock the chapel was thrown open, the corps diplomatique entering first. The Emperor led the Grand Duke up to the altar, where, in a firm voice, he took the usual oaths, kissing the cross held by the metropolitan bishop. He was then warmly embraced by the Emperor and Empress. Salvoes of artillery and peals from the church steeples announced the event to the population. In the evening St. Petersburg was brilliantly illuminated.

DEATH OF THE BEY OF TUNIS.—The Bey died on the 22nd ult. In consequence of the energetic measures taken by Rhaznodar, tranquillity has been maintained. During the interregnum, which lasted 36 hours, the presumptive heir, Sidi Sadok, was recognised as successor. He was installed as Bey on the 24th inst., and took the oaths to observe the constitution and laws granted to the country by his predecessor.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE SULTAN.—"Private letters state that the conspiracy was to have broken out on the 24th ult., but on the previous Thursday it was denounced by Sergeant Ariza. Vigorous measures have been taken by the Government. Two frigates have been moored before the Seraglio, and the squadron had arrived the day the mail left. Among the principal leaders of the conspiracy were two generals of division, Djafir, of the Artillery, and Hossein, Governor of the Dardanelles, several colonels and Ulemas. Djafir has drowned himself in the Bosphorus. No Christians were compromised in the plot. The plan of the conspiracy was cleverly organized. The Europeans and the foreign Ambassadors were to be protected by the generals of the rebels.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: RECALL OF SIR GEO. GREY.—Great regret is expressed in the colonial papers at the recall of Governor Grey. A large number of public meetings had been held in different districts, and highly complimentary addresses presented to his Excellency by persons of all classes and shades of politics, the universal feeling seeming to be that his administration has tended much towards furthering the prosperity of the colony. The horses were taken from his carriage at Government House, and it was drawn by the inhabitants under triumphal arches to the place of embarkation. Salutes were fired, and, when on board, his Excellency received addresses from all the public bodies. A petition has also been forwarded to the Queen, signed by 2,000 colonists, praying for a re-consideration of Sir George's recall, and asking his re-appointment as governor to the colony. The Dutch and Fingoes have also joined in this expression of opinion.

#### JAPAN.

In Japan, affairs have assumed a very unsatisfactory position. On the 11th July the treaty was duly ratified, but since then the Japanese Government have attempted to evade it by seeking to confine foreigners to a small island near the Yeddo, and to establish the same sort of surveillance over them as they formerly exercised at the Dutch settlement of Decima. They have further sought to establish a new coin as the only one to be used in commercial dealings with foreigners, but at the same time forbidding its currency among the natives, so that all payments in the new coin would have to be exchanged at the Government treasury for the itzabon and the relative values fixed by the Government produced a depreciation of 66 per cent. on foreign coins, which, according to treaty, are to be received at their intrinsic value as metal. Mr. Alcock, the British Consul-General, has issued a protest, and has stopped the trade for the present. It is to be hoped that the calm, but firm attitude he has assumed, will have the desired effect.

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN CHINA.—From Cochin China we hear that the French troops are suffering very severely from illness, and it is said that Admiral Genouilly intends to evacuate Turen.

#### PROGRESS OF RUSSIA IN ASIA.

The following letter from St. Petersburg contains some curious speculations as to Russian progress in Asia:—"I have often spoken to you of the prodigious activity displayed by the Russian Government

in Central Asia. This point now becomes more than ever interesting, for, after the complete subjection of all the tribes of the Eastern Caucasus, the Government will redouble its efforts to explore those countries, to construct the railway that is to connect the Caspian Sea with the Sea of Aral, to establish its factories in the principal towns of the ancient Transoxiana (which the Persians and Arabs call the Garden of the Earth), to get possession of the routes of communication in the Khanats of Khiva, Bokhara, and Kokhan, and to extend its commercial intercourse even to Upper India. The Russians have already transported their merchandise on the Volga and the Caspian as far as Balfa, and thence by the continental route, by Sari and Bonetum, they sent it either north-east to Khiva, Bokhara, and Balkh, or east by Herat, Candahar, and Cabul; they have already penetrated even into Upper India. But from the period of the definitive installation of the English in the peninsula the bold and enterprising spirit of the British merchants entered into competition with the activity of the Russian traders. In consequence of the creation of the network of railways which reach the Indus, and of the introduction of steam navigation on that river, Russian trade was driven to the north. The railways now allow English merchandise to penetrate beyond the frontiers of Afghanistan without considerable augmentation of its cost, and to offer a dangerous competition to Russian produce in the markets of Bokhara and Khiva, neighbours of Russia. The Russian Government proposes to put an end to this state of things. It is a difficult enterprise to struggle with English interests, but there is no doubt that it may be accomplished. Russia will find capital to construct the railroad from the Caspian to the Aral, will improve the navigation of the rivers Amoor and Syr-Daria, which water those vast countries, and by the construction of fortresses on the 264 versts which separate the Caspian from the Aral, will acquire a sovereign influence over the little States of Central Asia. Then the English trade with the Indies will be infallibly undermined.

#### DISCOVERIES BY DR. LIVINGSTONE.

THE Cape Town Mail of August 20 has the following copy of a letter from Dr. Livingstone to Sir George Grey, containing a sketch of some important geographical discoveries in addition to those recently announced by that distinguished explorer:—"River Shire, June 1, 1859.—My dear Sir George,—We have lately discovered a very fine lake by going up this river in the steam launch about 100 miles, and then marching some fifty more on foot. It is called Shirwa, and Lake N'gami is a mere pond in comparison. It is, moreover, particularly interesting from the fact reported by the natives on its shores that it is separated by a strip of land of only five or six miles in width from Nyanja, or Lake N'nyinzi,—which Burton has gone to explore. We could hear nothing of his party at Shirwa, and having got no European news since you kindly sent some copies of the *Times* last year, we are quite in the dark as to whether he has succeeded or not. Lake Shirwa has no outlet, and its waters are bitter, but drinkable. It abounds in fishes, leeches, alligators, and hippopotami. We discovered also by examining partially a branch of the Shire, called Ruu, that one portion of Shirwa is not more than 30 miles distant from a point that may easily be reached by this launch, which by newspaper measurement draws 13 inches, and actually 31 inches. The Lake Shirwa is very grand. It is surrounded on all sides by lofty green mountains. Dzomba, or as people nearest it say, Zomba, is over 6,000 feet high, of same shape as Table Mountain, but inhabited on the top; others are equally high, but inaccessible. It is a high land region—the lake itself being about 2,000 feet above the sea. It is 20 or 30 miles wide, and 50 or 60 long. On going some way up a hill, we saw in the far distance two mountain tops, rising like little islands on a watery horizon. An inhabited mountain island stands near where we first came to it. From the size of the waves it is supposed to be deep.—"Dr. Kirk and I, with 15 Makololo, formed the land party. The country is well peopled and very much like Londa in the middle of the country, many streams rising out of bogs—the vegetation nearly identical also. Never saw so much cotton grown as among the Manganga of the Shire and Shirwa Valleys—all spin and weave it. These are the latitudes which I have always pointed out as the cotton and sugar lands—they are pre-eminently so, but such is the disinterestedness of some people that labour is exported to Bourbon instead of being employed here. The only trade the people have is that of slaves; and the only symptoms of impudence we met were from a party of Bajana slave-traders; but they changed their deportment instantly on hearing that we were English and not Portuguese. There are no Maravi at or near Shirwa—they are all west of the Shire, so this lake can scarcely be called Lake Maravi—the Portuguese

know nothing of it; but the minister who claimed (blue book for 1857) the honour of first traversing the African continent for two black men with Portuguese names must explain why they did not cross Shirwa. It lies some 40 or 50 miles on each side of the latitude of Mozambique. They came to Tete only, and lacked at least 400 miles of Mozambique. We go back to Shirwa in July, and may make a push for N'yinyesi.—DAVID LIVINGSTONE."

#### FOREIGN INCIDENTS.

**A NEW RELIGION.**—A Paris letter says that a great gathering of the members of the New Religion has been assembling in Paris, in order to take into consideration the measures to be adopted on the opening of the new church, belonging to the persecuted members of that worship. This church is to be opened on the 4th of next month in London, and many of the adherents of Pierre Michel Vintras, the prophet and preacher of the sect, have already taken their departure to be present at the ceremony. It will be the first public building allotted to this worship, and its inauguration has re-echoed across the Straits. Pierre Michel is a prophet of the first water, and his prophecies proved so unpalatable to the and to whom they announced such direful intelligence of the future, that the threat to punish the prophet with imprisonment unless he punished himself with exile, was considered perfectly just and equitable. Pierre Michel Vintras therefore went direct to London, where he has maintained himself ever since, in the midst of a little knot of devoted followers, which, increased in numbers from time to time by visitors from France, consists of about a score of men of every age, rank, and profession, every one filled with devotion to the cause, and bent upon spreading its fame and exalting its glory. The little community has now and then given great uneasiness to the high powers of the Tuileries, from the unpleasant feeling created by the late fulfilment of certain prophecies with regard to the Emperor. This success has increased the popularity of the doctrine of Pierre Michel Vintras to such an extent that the opening of the church has been resolved upon, and many of the younger brethren of the sect are about to set out for London, to listen to the prophecies with which Pierre Michel is to announce the new phase in the destinies of his country.

**VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE HUNGARIAN CAUSE.**—The *Dritto* of Turin relates the following occurrence:—"On Sunday last, when the royal train arrived at the station of Alessandria, another train with 800 Hungarians, who had formed part of the levy effected in Piedmont during the war, was about to start for Genoa. The Hungarians, on perceiving the royal train, greeted it with an interminable 'Ejjen' which means 'Long live the King!' His Majesty, touched with this cordial manifestation, sent for General Klappa, who accompanied the Hungarians, and requested him to thank them in his name. He further expressed sympathy for the Hungarian cause, and encouraged him to hope: a just and noble cause could not fail to triumph in the end. The words, being repeated by General Klappa to his countrymen, produced an immense sensation."

**THE QUEEN AND THE KAFFIRS.**—The following is a translation of an address from her Majesty's loyal subjects at Fingoe on the recall of Sir George Grey:—"To the Great Queen Victoria. Oh! our great Queen, graciously look upon us. We, thy subjects, Fingoes, residing at Graham's Town, desire to approach thy feet, and pray before thee. For a long time we have sat under thy government, loving thy authority and customs. In thy kindness thou didst send Sir George Grey, that he might administer rule over us. We saw, when he arrived, that he was just such a chief as we black people needed. He manifested his love towards us in many things. He helped us in all things. He gave us ground to live upon, that we might no longer be as wanderers and strangers without location. He built us great schools that our children might enter them, and learn nicely like the children of English people. We rejoiced for all these things. We said, we are a blessed people under our Queen Victoria; we are like children who have a father in all things to preserve, feed, and help them. But to-day we are smitten with sorrow by hearing very heavy tidings, viz., that thou, our great Queen, hast called home our chief, Sir George Grey. To-day our hearts weep—they are dead because of this. We say,—has our Queen forsaken us or not? Having deprived us of our father, we are now orphans indeed. No, our Great Queen, don't throw us away! but hear our prayer, and send back our chief that he may again come and live with us, and comfort us by taking away our crying. And may the Lord of Heaven look upon thee, and bless thee with all the blessings of this earth, and when thou leavest this world, may He give thee a throne in Heaven."

#### FACTS AND SCRAPS.

The Queen has appointed Rear-Admiral Hon. Henry Keppell a groom-in-waiting, in the room of General Drummond, who has resigned.

The King of the Belgians has left Biarritz to proceed homewards by way of Tarbes, Toulon, Marseilles, Lyons, and Geneva. It is rumoured that at Geneva he will have a political conference with a high Austrian functionary, "if not with the Emperor Francis Joseph himself."

"The Duc de Nemours," says a letter from Turin, "is now here." He has come, it is said, to thank the King for the attention paid to the Duke de Chartres, while making the Italian campaign as lieutenant in a regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

By the last accounts, the Grand Duke Constantine, in his splendid ship, the General Admiral, had arrived at Cronstadt, where the attention of his imperial highness was at once directed to the hastening out of the ships of war intended for different foreign stations, that they might be enabled to leave the Baltic before the winter should set in to detain them.

It is stated positively that the Emperor of Morocco is ready to grant the demands of Spain, and that he will send troops against the tribes of the Rif. In confirmation of this, it is said that he refused to receive the envoy of the Sheik who rules over those tribes.

The dictator of Parma and Modena has issued a decree enacting that henceforth all notarial deeds are to be headed with the formula, "Under the reign of his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel II., &c."

The Princess Clothilde, according to letters from Turin, will visit the Sardinian capital next month.

The Emperor yielded to the urgent solicitations of the Empress in hastily leaving Moscow, which is cruelly suffering from Asiatic cholera. St. Petersburg has been visited by a violent storm. For the last thirty years it has not been exposed to such a gale. The losses it is supposed, will amount to millions of roubles.

The Right Hon. Sydney Herbert, responding to the toast, "The Army and Navy," given at a festival of the Wilts Friendly Society on Thursday, observed:—"In the decorations of the room above him he saw flags which had been carried by the army and navy over every sea and into every climate with triumph and success; and if the other day there was for one moment an apparent check—if for one moment one of those services seemed to have failed in an endeavour, they might depend upon it that it would not be long before men as brave and equally as skilful would retrieve that disaster, and place again the reputation of England as high as ever."

The Governor-general has granted Company's Rs. 10,000 to Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee, the enterprising mail contractor between Poona and Nagpore, for his services during the mutiny.

John Perry writes to the *Toronto Colonist* that, in the beginning of last winter, he shot eighty-eight deer on the banks of Pine River, between Toronto and Collingwood, the bodies of most of which were left in the bush; a wanton destruction of these noble animals.

The Duc de Chartres, who served with the Sardinian army in the Italian campaign, has proceeded to Switzerland, en route to join his regiment at Piedmont or in Lombardy.

Several of the French journals announce the arrival of Mr. Disraeli, at Bayonne, and evidently are under the impression that it is the late Chancellor of the Exchequer who is thus travelling in France. The gentlemen in question (*Galignani* says) is the eminent statesman's brother.

On Monday the Duke and Duchess of Manchester left Tomnadown, in Glengarry, on foot, to visit Lord Malmesbury at Achnacarry House. The duke turned to the left instead of the right hand, and came down upon Loch-Lochy instead of Loch-Arkaig. About eight in the evening the duke and duchess arrived at Achnacarry, having travelled from twenty to twenty-five miles of rock, bog, and steep corries.

The Rev. Dr. Amherst, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Northampton, has been making a "visitation" in Suffolk. Such a proceeding, the *Bury Post* states, has not taken place since the Reformation. A report is current in Norfolk that one of the principal noblemen of the county, who has also large estates in Scotland, has "gone over" from the Anglican Church.

M. Roger intends to continue his operatic career, notwithstanding the loss of his arm. The Government, thinking he might be glad of a dignified retirement, lately offered him the post of inspector

of singing at the Grand Opera, but the offer was respectfully declined.

The statue of Labourdonnais, the founder of the colony, has arrived at the Mauritius. It is to be erected in front of the landing-place facing Government House. Now that the island belongs to the English, Bourbon would be a more suitable place for the statue of the Frenchman.

The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln have resolved to devote £2,000 to the repairs of their cathedral during the ensuing year. The north-east side of the sacred edifice is to receive attention. Last year £1,300 was expended on the cathedral.

The French frigate *Sané*, of 450-horse power, launched at Cherbourg in 1847, was lost on the 22nd inst. on the Raz de Seins, on her way from Toulon to Brest; all hands saved.

In accordance with long established usage, the Secretary of State for War has intimated to the Commander-in-Chief in India her Majesty's gracious intention to grant the medal and clasp to the legal representatives of the officers and soldiers who fell in action.

"The Term," says the *Cambridge Independent*, "will commence nominally on Saturday next; and already some of the old familiar faces begin to re-appear in our streets. Notices of congregations to be held, and lectures to be given, are now being put forth; and there are many other unmistakable signs that another academical year is soon about to commence. Although the Term legally begins on October 1st, it is not expected that many students will come up before the 10th."

It is stated in a letter from Florence that the concession of a railway from Genoa to Pisa, uniting Tuscany with Piedmont, is likely to be awarded to a foreign company.

Sir Charles Eastlake is about to proceed to proceed to Madrid for the purpose of inspecting the Madrazo collection of pictures, the proprietor of which is dead. Herr Mandler, the travelling agent lately dismissed by vote of the House of Commons, has been engaged to accompany the director of the National Gallery.

Madame Odillon Barrot died at Bougival last week after a long and painful illness.

Workmen living in the neighbourhood of the Vincennes Railway can, by a special condition imposed on the company by the Emperor, travel to or from their place of work at the low price of three sous for each person.

The clerkship of the crown for the county of Cavan has been conferred by Lord Carlisle upon Mr. Henry J. Rae, in succession to Mr. Swanzy, deceased. Mr. Rae is a highly respectable solicitor, a Protestant, and no politician. The Government (says *Saunders's News Letter*) "have acted most generously and justly in regard to Mr. Rae, and the appointment cannot fail to meet with general approbation."

Nothing will change the folly of the Portuguese in Goa. The Governor-General of Portuguese India is said to have solicited the permission of the King of Portugal to make a public show of the body of Francis Xavier in December next. It is deposited in a silver case, and placed in a sumptuous mausoleum in the convent of Bon Jesus, in Goa. Crowds of devotees are expected to flock to see it. An Exhibition of Industry is to be held at New Goa in January, 1860. The Portuguese community of Bombay have appointed a committee to collect articles for it.

**THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY, BART.**—The will and codicil of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., late of Bombay, Parsee merchant, was proved in the Supreme Court on the 4th of August, by his sons, Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee, and Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee, three of the executors, power being reserved to the daughter Lady Jamsetjee, the relict, to prove hereafter. The whole of the property, personal and real, was sworn under (Rs. 85,00,000) eighty-five lakhs of rupees. The deceased bequeathed (Rs. 2,00,000) two lakhs of rupees to his wife absolutely. To his eldest son, Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, he has left the Mazagon Castle, and the sum of (Rs. 25,00,000) twenty-five lakhs of rupees in investment for the support of the family title, and a sum of (Rs. 3,00,000) three lakhs of rupees absolutely. To his married daughter Peerozeby he leaves a legacy of (Rs. 1,00,000) one lakh of rupees. He leaves a legacy of Rs. 15,000 to his old friend Mr. Crawford (now in England). Also (Rs. 2,00,000) two lakhs of rupees to be distributed among his relatives and friends. The residue of the property he bequeaths to his three sons, Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee, and Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee, to be equally divided among them. It must be recollected that Sir Jamsetjee had, long previous to his demise, distributed about eight or ten lakhs of rupees among his relatives, friends, and servants, and which, therefore, could not be mentioned in the will.



# INDIA, AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

## THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS.

There is one hope which seems among Anglo-Indians to survive all facts. It is impossible, it is thought, that the apparent condition of affairs can be real, that a government composed of Englishmen, however hampered by circumstances, can be so helpless, so devoid of ability as is represented. Those who entertain this soothing belief know little of past history or existing fact. There are times in the history of every nation when mental power seems to collapse, when small men creep to the top, when all broad plans are pronounced wild, when baby innovations and petty reforms occupy the little energy remaining. There is a "universal deadness in the public mind." Such a condition of affairs existed in England from 1730 to 1750, in France, despite the activity of thought, for the first fifteen years of Louis XVI., and in the petty States of Germany at the present hour. It is dominant in India now. A recent traveller in the North-West tells us that nothing strikes him like the marvellous decline in public spirit, the utter apathy of all classes except as to salary. Commissioners hear of improvements with a shrug. It would take two years to obtain a common official sanction. Magistrates smile resignedly at crime. Between Imperial legislation and the regulations the commandments are suspended. Officers will scarcely discuss reorganisation. What is the use when if a reform even comes it will be sent back, like the medical warrant, for reconsideration. The welling out of money never ceases. The local authorities will not stop it. If they suggest retrenchments they are told "not to raise questions of general policy." If they want economy, or offer to dispense with levies, or sowars, or any of the tribe of quasi-military locusts who are eating up all the land, they are considered theorists. They, therefore, as the alternative, sit, repeat Talleyrand's axiom about zeal, and confine energy to the expectation of a change.

All the while the routine of life goes on. Nobody can get an answer about reorganization, but an order selecting some forty officers to go home with the Europeans is signed with marvellous rapidity. No soldier can get his status fixed, but week by week native officers are rewarded with badges, decorations, prizes, all demanding minute official study. There is no broad plan of economy, but in Bombay Lord Alphonstone finds the energy to order all waste envelopes to be pulped and sold. In Bengal the Government of India inquires if it be not possible for the University Examiners, who sit for entire days, to dispense with tiffin, in the state of the finances. In Madras Sir Charles Trevelyan writes a minute on the cost of sacramental bread and wine, and reports that an allowance of Rs. 2 a month ought to be amply sufficient, as port at Rs. 25 a dozen is quite good enough. A ranting congregation, preached to from a tub and collected in a barn, would disdain the meannesses to which the intellectual red-tapist can descend. The condition of the North-West urgently demands legislative reforms. They cannot be obtained, but a trumpery bill about native holidays can be passed at once. A reform in the Legislature is impossible, but a report on the Standing Orders, meaning nothing, can be prepared with marvellous promptitude and ease. It is the day of small things. Strong men are hunting gnats. Wise men are trying plans for killing fleas scientifically after they are caught. The mass are sitting open-mouthed, expecting, but with no hope, criticising, but with no energy, the action of rulers as torpid as themselves. Only the State car does not stop, and that is because it is rolling down an inclined plane.—*Friend of India.*

## "HEDGING" REWARDED.

Amongst the characters of notoriety during the rebellion was a Mahomedan deputy-collector of Agra, named Mahomed Mobeen. The outcry against him was very general, and it was supposed by a multitude of persons resident on the spot that he, having acted with sufficient duplicity to blind the eyes of the civilians to whom he was immediately subject, was not only at heart a rebel, but an active partisan of our enemies both at Agra and in Rohilkand. The military authorities were clear as to the man's guilt, and there is every reason to believe would have hanged him forthwith, but that a powerful set of civilians got him safe into their hands, held a raid investigation of their own, and pronounced him innocent. Still he was not set entirely free, but his patrons secured for him the handsome subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem,

and kept him under nominal surveillance. Numbers of the Christian community, notwithstanding, believed in the guilt of Mobeen, and one allegation made against him was everywhere received as undeniably true, which was, that he justified the murder of our women and children at other stations, of which accounts were constantly reaching Agra, by quoting a couplet from Sadi, to the effect that when you kill the snake you should also destroy its brood if you wish to be safe. Even some civilians, not, however, included in the number of the patrons of Mobeen, charged him with distinct acts of disloyalty. We believe we are justified in naming Mr. Raikes and Mr. Wyllie, and probably also Mr. Vansittart, as amongst those of the Covenanted Service, who throughout maintained that he was guilty, and even penned charges against him. But the secret trial disappointed all expectations, and people could only wonder in what way the acquittal had been brought about. They had further to wonder that an innocent and injured individual, who enjoyed such distinguished patronage, and who was even considered meritorious in active loyalty, should not be openly declared to have been acquitted, set free and restored to his post of deputy-collector of the Agra district. He remained, indeed, under a cloud for months and months, until the whole of this part of the country was restored to thorough order, until the proclamation had issued of the Queen's assumption of the Government of India, and until the declaration of the tranquillisation of Oude had announced the final destruction of organised opposition, without his friends finding fit opportunity to bring him forth to the light as that loyal servant of the State whom they would delight to honour. For all his good deeds in the middle of 1857 no reward other than the secret allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem is bestowed on him till the middle of 1859. But at length some measure of justice is done to him—not the full measure, or a very different final order would have been issued for execution—for the Government, in a quiet way, altogether suited to the prudent, unobtrusive character of the vindicating trial, have now (or rather as far back as May last) reviewed the proceedings, not only to confirm the acquittal on five distinct charges of rebellion, but to discover that justice (to quote the words of the Lieut.-Governor,—“that justice to this native gentleman will, in his opinion, be satisfied by reinstating him in his post and allowances from the date of the issue of this despatch.”

So far we have no fault whatever to find with his honour's view of the case, as it was placed on record before him; and whether such notoriety was given to the preparation for trial, and such proceedings were taken to collect evidence as would have ensured a real ascertainment of facts, it is not our present purpose to discuss; but we must protest against the wrong done to "this native gentleman" by a further order which the Government has seen fit to pass. That second order directs that "Mahomed Mobeen, deputy collector of Agra, be employed in some station away from his home, and not at Agra."

Why! this condition? Why should Mahomed Mobeen be shut out from further distinction in the place in which his good conduct was so conspicuous?—why should it be left for the world to suppose that some degree of distrust does still attach to him—why should not injured innocence be placed where its vindication would be most triumphantly displayed—why should the authorities act as if they were themselves afraid to court public opinion on the case? This treatment is obviously unjustifiable towards a man who is declared by the highest authority to have rendered (during the rebellion) "really useful services to the State," and whose influence (among the rebels) caused the Gwalior contingent to refrain from murdering their officers and to escort some of them safely into Agra, and who also "saved Christians and their families." We call upon Mr. Reade and all the members of the Committee of Investigation, and upon the Lieut.-Governor who has confirmed the verdict of that committee, to repent of the gross injustice they have done this most loyal Mahomedan gentleman, this most faithful subject and servant of her most gracious Majesty, and to reward him commensurately with his deserts. Let him have ample encouragement to act again the part he acted before—when the next and approaching opportunity offers. A jagheer, a title, and restoration to his post at Agra, with charge of the district treasury, which will give him free access to the fort daily, are the smallest benefits that ought to be conferred upon him!—*Delhi Gazette.*

## LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE Calcutta mail of August 22nd has arrived; the journals are chiefly occupied with remarks upon the Chinese news. The unexpected intelligence of the British disaster at the mouth of the Peiho, and the prospect which it renders certain of a third

China war on a much greater scale than its predecessors, has given a new colour to the difficulty caused by the discharge of so many of the local European force. The moment that the news reached Calcutta, the universal feeling of the press and the public was, that the discharged men should at once be offered double bounty to volunteer for a campaign in China, and that a large force of Sikhs should also be sent. It was felt that not only had India an opportunity of repaying to the China force the debt she owes it for its services in 1857-58, but that two difficulties, the one immediate and the other anticipated, would thus be lessened or removed. Were the Europeans who have taken their discharge employed in this service a large body of trained and acclimated soldiers could within one or two months be thrown upon the coast of China in the very transports engaged to carry them to England. They would retrieve their character as loyal and disciplined men, and the Governor-General, as well as the home government, would be able to recede with safety from a position taken up too hastily.

The following is from Cawnpore, dated the 9th August:—"The discharged men are beginning to leave here for Calcutta; about sixty artillerymen went down yesterday, and the cavalry are to go down about the 15th. About 550 men of the 1st Cavalry are going, only 150 having elected to remain. Many of the men have learnt to ride very well. Two captains and four subalterns of the 1st Cavalry are going home with their men. The cold season of 1859 will be the exact reverse of that of 1857 with regard to the movement of troops. In 1857 the European troops were being pushed up country as fast as dawk garrees, vans, and bullock train wagons could convey them. This year they are being moved down country in about equal numbers, and as rapidly. Truly India is of all countries the one in which it is most impossible to reckon upon what a day may bring forth. The Government are quite right to move the men down while the rivers are high. The saving will be immense by their going in steamers during the rains.

By October next it is expected that Oude will be totally disarmed. Not a fort will remain amid its jungles, save forty-four retained for public purposes. So thoroughly has the work been carried out that a percentage of 194 arms for adults capable of bearing them in Oude has been taken or surrendered. In Delhi the percentage was little above 8 for the 2½ millions of population. Besides the arms taken from villages by the various military columns which passed through the country in the course of the campaign, the new military police, which has proved itself most effective, has taken about a million and a half arms of all kinds. About 1,100 Sepoys and 5,618 leave men have surrendered. The Legislative Council have extended the time for the operation of the Disarming Act, and that relating to foreigners resident in India, both of which were on the point of expiry, for a longer period. The former will probably be made permanent, when it is re-considered at the end of the year. Until the whole of India is effectually disarmed, and the use of fire-arms especially is forgotten, our power will be threatened, and the civilisation we introduce insecure. But with a Government such as the present this is too much to hope for. A large native army has sprung up more dangerous than the one it has superseded; side by side with it is a large body of police, military, and otherwise; the discipline is if possible worse, and the expense greater than before; a corresponding European force is required to watch the native; the courts are not reformed; the regulations are again imposed in the north-west; officials have lost heart, and we are not drifting but being driven to the second mutiny by the man who was unequal to the first, and who squanders the grandest opportunities for the re-construction of an empire that history records.

There are still scattered bodies of rebels in motion. They are cut up wherever they are found, but this is very difficult. They are wary and active, have good information of our movements, and are supported by our very good friends, the Nepalese, and less openly by other natives. There are here and there evidences of the action of the disaffected, principally Mahomedans, but nothing which can excite any apprehension under reasonable government. It is again asserted that Nana Sahib has been endeavouring to treat on the ground of some territory being given up to him. If true, this is characteristic of the native character, and of the utter inability of our present ruler to comprehend or to cope with it.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the North Western Bank of India, held on the 29th July, some shareholders holding numerous proxies forced the directors reluctantly, and against the wishes of those present, to go into the Court for the affairs of the bank to be wound up by the official assignee.

## THE TRADE OF INDIA.

In spite of administrative and financial imbecility.

there is one encouraging fact—the trade of India is advancing with gigantic strides; that of Calcutta for 1858-59 amounts to about 31 millions sterling, or an increase of a million and a quarter on the preceding year; that of Bombay is the same; of Rangoon, 3; of Madras, 7; of Kurrachee, 2½; with the small coast ports we have a total of upwards of 75 millions. The imports of silver into Bengal alone within the last five years reach 26 millions sterling.

#### THE NANA SAHIB.

The following is from the *Bengal Harkara*—During the fortnight we have had some news of the Nana. The miscreant, who is still in the Nepal Tarai, has had the impudence to send an offer to the Lieutenant-governor of the North Western Provinces, offering to surrender if Poona, Sattara, be restored to him. He requires, however, that the pardon be signed by the Queen, and that it be transmitted to him through the French consul. We trust that as soon as the rains are over, an expedition will be sent out to hunt down this infamous rebel and his confederates.

**THE PORT OF KURRACHEE.**—The *Friend of India* says:—As the resources of the country are developed, and trade increases, the more purely European cities of India grow with amazing rapidity. The tendency of a conservative people like the Hindoos, or a non-commercial race like the Mussulmans, is to raise great cities in the interior, and feed them with the overgrown wealth wrung from the provinces. Genuine taste, barbaric pride, and sensual gratification caused them to rise and to extend with ever-increasing splendour, all the more remarkable from the misery around it. Invasion and war, which blackened the fairest districts, little affected the cities. They sprang up from their ashes only to be more splendid and more wealthy than before. When they depended at all on commerce, the tolls of the rivers and the transit duties were sufficient to satisfy them. But a trading company and a nation who resort to war only to extend and secure the uses of peace, have acted on a different policy. They have drawn the wealth of the centre to the extremities, and for the glories of old Delhi and Lucknow, of Lahore and Hyderabad, have substituted the utilitarian plainness of Calcutta and Bombay, of Kurrachee and Madras. Even the permanent centres of the power and depôts of their wealth—London, Liverpool, and Glasgow—are lacking in the very rudiments of grandeur. The growth of European cities in India will depend much on their internal government. Health, security, comfort, the steady increase of personal wealth, are all affected by that. Calcutta and Bombay owe something to their municipal authorities. How much more might not have been accomplished if these authorities had been more energetic, more wealthy, and more liable to be influenced by public opinion. A municipality is the only body which can counterbalance the evils arising from the incessant fluctuation of the Europeans in India. The requirements of great public bodies, such as railway companies, will assist in making the improvements demanded by progress, and in rendering them permanent. Kurrachee is a good instance of municipal development. In 1853 its municipality was first established, and in the year 1858-59 it raised about 61,000 rupees, of which about 52,000 was expended, leaving a balance of 27,862 rupees. Kurrachee is now beginning to have all the appliances, privileges, and comforts of a large European town, while the taxes, and the mode in which they are raised, do not seem to be oppressive. Half of the revenue is derived from town duties, and this source has yielded threefold during the past four years. There is a wheel tax, and fees are paid on the sale of liquor, on markets, and for registry of deeds. The committee have recently received from England a supply of cab and cart plates, such as are used in London. Three new roads, one of which is called Havelock-road, have been made during the year. A new town has been laid out near the railway station, and three regular streets of store-houses are being formed by the railway officials, and the representatives of Bombay firms. The tanks have been walled in with masonry, the wells improved and increased in number, and pipes laid down from them along the main road, where there are to be seven cisterns with fountains, to supply the wants of the port and shipping. A bill is now passing through the legislative council to enable the committee to raise ten lacs of rupees at nine per cent. to supply the whole town with good water from the Mullaer river, 14 miles distant. The interest is to be paid and the works kept in repair by a water rate of 2½ per cent. on the value of houses and lands. From the municipal funds a grant of Rs. 100 a month is given to the Kurrachee schools. The municipal revenue of Calcutta is seven lacs of rupees, and that of Madras two and a-half. It speaks well for Kurrachee with its comparatively small population of 25,000 that it raises nearly two-thirds of a lac.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 8.  
MONDAY—Open at Nine. GREAT FOUNTAINS and entire series of Waterworks.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY—Open at Ten.  
WEDNESDAY—Great Choral Performance by the Vocal Association, under the direction of Mr. Benedict.

Open at Ten—Admission each day, One Shilling; Children, Half Price.

SATURDAY—Open at Ten. CONCERT. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling; Season-Ticket holders admitted free.

SUNDAY—Open at 1.30 to Shareholders, gratuitously.

#### ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, will open MONDAY, October 3rd, with, for the first time on the English Stage, Meyerbeer's Opera of

#### DINORAH.

The English Version, by H. Chorley.

Hoel, Mr. Santley; Corentin, Mr. W. Harrison; Clonde, Mr. St. Albyn; Louis the Hunter, Mr. H. Corri. Goats, Miss Pilling and Miss Thirlwall; Dinorah, Miss Louisa Pyne.

#### A DIVERTISSEMENT.

Mdlle. Rosalia Leguina, Mdlle. Pasquale, Mdlle. Pierron; Mona Vandra.

The same system that gave such universal satisfaction last season in the abolition of all fees to box-keepers and charges for booking places will be continued.

Prices of Admission:—Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, £4 4s.; £3 3s.; £2 12s. 6d.; £1 5s.; £1 1s.; Dress Boxes, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon; Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

Box-office open from 11 till 5.

#### THEATRE ROYAL, OLYMPIC.

Lessee, Messrs. F. ROBSON and W. S. EMDEN.

Monday, and during the week, will be performed an original Comedietta, by Charles Dance, Esq., entitled

#### A MORNING CALL.

Characters by Mr. G. Vining and Mrs. Stirling.

After which, the new Drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled PAYABLE ON DEMAND. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, G. Cooke, F. Vining, H. Cooper, Rivers, Franks, and Miss Wyndham.

To conclude with the Farce by John Oxenford, Esq., entitled RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, H. Wigan, H. Cooper, and Miss Cottrell.

Commence at half-past 7.

#### THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Miss Amy Sedgwick as Rosalind on Monday and Tuesday, the last two nights. Wednesday, Mr. Walter Lacy's benefit. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday (for these three nights) Miss Amy Sedgwick will appear as Constance in the "Love Chase." The new Farce every evening.

On Monday and Tuesday, to commence at 7, with Shakespeare's "As You Like It." Jacques, Mr. Howe; Orlando, Mr. W. Warren; Adam, Mr. Chippendale; Touchstone, Mr. Compton; Rosalind, Miss Amy Sedgwick; Celia, Miss M. Ternan; Audrey, Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam.

After which (tenth time) THE RIFLE, AND HOW TO USE IT. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. B. White, Mrs. Wilkins, and Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam.

Concluding with the Ballet of HALLOWE'EN, by the Leclercs.

On Wednesday, the Benefit of Mr. Walter Lacy, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Benedict, Mr. Walter Lacy; Beatrice, Miss Reynolds.

With THE RIFLE, AND HOW TO USE IT. And HALLOWE'EN.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday (for these three nights only), the LOVE CHASE. Constance, Miss Amy Sedgwick.

With THE RIFLE, AND HOW TO USE IT. And HALLOWE'EN.

Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

#### ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. A. HARRIS.

On Monday and during the week will be repeated the new Drama, entitled IVY HALL, by J. Oxenford; Scenery by T. Grieve and W. Tebbin. Messrs. Harcourt Blmd, H. Widdicombe, Frank Matthews, Meadows, Graham, Gordon, Mrs. Weston, Newbery, Miss Kate Saville, and Mrs. Charles Young.

To conclude with a Dramatic Tableau in Watteau Colours, of LOVE AND FORTUNE, by J. R. Planché; Scenery by W. R. Beverley. Mr. Frank Matthews, H. Saker, R. Cathart, J. R. Shaw, M. Pettit; Misses Louisa Keeley, Carlotta Leclercq, Clara G. Darling, E. Wadham, H. Howard, and Mdlle. Villier.

Commence at 7. Box-office open from 11 to 5.

#### ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTEARTON.

On Monday, October 3rd, and during the week, the new Comedy of THE WIDOW'S WEDDING.

After which the new Burlesque of VIRGINIUS, or THE TRIALS OF A FOND FATHER.

With, on Monday and Tuesday, A DEAD SHOT; and on Wednesday and following days, a new Ballet Farce, in which Miss Lydia Thompson will appear, entitled MAGIC TOYS.

Reduced Prices—Gallery, 6d.; Pit, 1s. Commence at 7. Box-office open from 11 till 5.

#### Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, Sept. 30th.

#### THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

THE account is favourable, though showing a slight decrease as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. In Customs there is an increase of nearly 160,000l. On the item of sugar there is an apparent decrease, caused by payments made in June last under the impression of a probable addition to the duty. Excess shows an increase of upwards of 450,000l., derived principally from spirits and malt, and, indeed from every article excepting hops. Stamps are increased to the extent of more than 100,000l. from Legacy and Succession Duties. A slight increase has taken place in Land and Assessed Taxes. In Income Tax there is a decrease of about 580,000l., owing to the decline in the rate of duty. The Post-office income augmentation this quarter is 35,000l. The miscellaneous items present a falling off of nearly 101,000l. Thus, on the quarter, there is a gross increase on the principal sources of revenue of nearly 800,000l. The account for the year yields a general increase of about 800,000l., notwithstanding the diminished receipts of more than 2,000,000l. from income-tax. The real increase therefore would otherwise have been nearly 3,000,000l. The following are the items of increase derived from the same sources as those specified in the quarter's statement, with the addition of an increased receipt (on the year) from stamps on bankers' cheques:—Customs (about) £1,350,000; Excise, £940,000; Stamps, £260,000; Land and Assessed Taxes, £22,000; Post-Office, £230,000; Crown Lands, £4,600; Miscellaneous, £157,000.

#### FRANCE.

THE *Patrie* announces that the Emperor's return to Paris, which had been fixed for October 2, is postponed for some days, and that he is not now expected till the 8th. The *Compiegne* journals say that he is looked for at the palace there from the 20th to the 25th of October.

#### CENTRAL ITALY.

A special correspondent of the *Times* says:—The latest and most accredited report respecting the settlement of the affairs of Italy is, that the Grand Duke Ferdinand will regain his throne, not by forcible means, but by an appeal to universal suffrage, accompanied by the grant of a constitution and by a general amnesty; that the Duchess of Parma will have Modena, and that Parma will remain annexed to Piedmont. As regards the Legations, people say nothing, or as little as possible, for they see well that there is the chief difficulty. Extensive reforms are urgent, say some, and much is obtained; but how to obtain them in presence of the steady, passive resistance of the Papal Government is a question none can answer. On the other hand, after the height to which their hopes have been raised, it is not a small measure of reform that would satisfy the Romagna—nor anything, probably, that was short of their complete deliverance from the detested government of priests. I observe that some of their warmest and most sanguine partisans here seem to have given up hopes of their being emancipated from Papal rule.

#### GIBRALTAR.

"Letters from Gibraltar of the 25th inst. state that eight English ships had arrived in port the previous day—six from the Mediterranean squadron, and two from England."

#### THE TURKISH CONSPIRACY.

The *Paris Presse* contains a remarkably interesting letter, giving a detailed account of the recently discovered conspiracy at Constantinople. A vast secret society, consisting of not less than 15,000 or 18,000 members, among whom were many pachas and men of the highest rank in Turkey, had determined to arrest the Sultan and his ministers, and change the form of government. The leaders were the Sheikh Ahmed, a Kurd; a general named Teherkep; Hussein Pacha, who served at Kars; Hassan Pacha, a general of artillery; Djaffer Pacha, an Albanian; and the mufti of the council of Tephane, Bekir-Effendi. Hassan Pacha, betrayed the conspirators to the minister of war. Arif Effendi, a functionary of some importance, who was one of the conspirators, endeavoured, it is said, to dissuade Hassan Pacha from his project of betrayal, but finding his eloquence unavailing, he joined in the denunciation, and made a full confession. Djaffer Pacha, while being escorted in a boat with ten others, on their way to prison, eluded the vigilance of his guards, jumped into the water, and has not since been heard of. Some say that the conspirators intend to proclaim the Sultan's brother, others his eldest son. A draft of a circular despatch to the powers of Europe has been found, in which it is declared that there was nothing in the revolution hostile to progress, civilization, or, most especially, to Christians. The prisoners who have been examined have for the most part openly avowed the facts with which they are charged. One, a Circassian, spoke with such violence that he was summarily condemned to death. The Sultan has refused to confirm the sentence. It is said that the Sultan means to attend a sitting of the court of inquiry, being curious to hear some of the leading conspirators state their grievances.



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## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1859.

## Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

## THE WANT OF A CHINESE POLICY.

It is a misfortune of Parliamentary government when parties are nearly balanced, and the nation does not take the trouble to enforce adhesion to any principles of action, that matters of great moment are managed from hand to mouth to the utter neglect of the consequences likely to ensue. This truism has been illustrated by our conduct towards China, for although we have sent out ambassadors and plenipotentiaries, appointed superintendents, fought battles, bombarded towns, gained victories, and made treaties, suffered lengthy debates in the Houses of Lords and Commons, and even had a China Parliament, we have never had a Chinese policy; and those interesting specimens of a partially extinct civilisation, who rejoice in pigstails and pancake faces, must be terribly puzzled what to make of the "red-haired foreign devils," as they politely term us, and whose conduct can only be explained by those who are intimately acquainted with the intricacies and curiosities of a constitutional system.

The private letters just arrived from China assert positively that intelligent Englishmen and intelligent Chinese both considered the Elgin treaty a piece of diplomatic humbug, and astonishment is expressed that Mr. Bruce and Admiral Hope should have been so foolish as to fancy it anything better than a scrap of waste paper, whose reputation might last long enough to procure for the canny Scot who negotiated it rewards and honours, which the bestowers and the receiver must have been aware were not due for unfinished work. We should like to know the instructions Lord Elgin had from Lord Palmerston's Administration, and subsequently from that of Lord Derby, as these would show whether our rulers regarded the war as a serious and important business that, having been entered upon, was to be waged for a definite purpose, and upon a well-considered plan, or whether they looked at it as a troublesome episode in British transactions, that was to be got through somehow without reference to the effects it would entail. For many years we have suffered from perfectly intelligible grievances—the contempt felt by the Chinese for Europeans, and the want of direct communication with the Emperor and his immediate advisers. The contempt, although unpleasant to its objects, is not unnatural, and notwithstanding our intercourse with foreigners, we could still produce bold Britons whose conceit of race is only a trifle less offensive and ridiculous than that of the Chinese. It is only by mixing upon equal terms with other people that any nation is taught to view its neighbours with cosmopolitan respect, and we certainly have no right to expect that the Chinese should feel that friendly sentiment towards us when we have had lots of squabbles and two wars without demanding or gaining any objects worthy of the strife.

In fact, our position has neither been one

of dignity nor justice, and very little has yet occurred to induce the "Brother of the Sun and Moon" to treat us with more consideration than one of his predecessors once showed to a Dutch envoy, who, after knocking his head nine times on the ground, received a present of partially-gnawed sheep's trotters in a dirty plate. Exeter Hall has served up the opium question, with its usual condiments of rant and cant, but it must be confessed that the opium quarrel was not the prettiest that might have been devised, nor was the Lorch business a pleasant ground for a resort to arms. The first China war must have appeared to the Court of Peking little better than a marauding expedition, when it was wound up for a payment of money, without placing the relationship between the two races upon an equal footing, and the second China war terminating in a still-born treaty could only wear the aspect of a sanguinary burlesque. There is a ludicrous and perplexing want of conformity between our conduct and our principles, and no one chooses to affirm that we have a right to force Asiatic countries to conduct an intercourse with us upon European terms. If we think this wrong let us give up all surreptitious employment of force to bring it about, but if we think it right let us declare it to be the basis of our policy, and not stop short until the object has been attained.

The Chinese question has become more than ever important on account of our connexion with France and the progress of Russian aggression in the East. If we fail to carry on whatever proceedings may be required with the firmness and intelligence necessary to ensure success and win respect, we shall not only sow the seeds of another quarrel with our tea-supplying friends, but shall lower our reputation in the minds of all Oriental nations, and promote an alliance between Russia and France for purposes we may not approve. For want of any broad principle of action during the Crimean war our Government sacrificed Kars, and strengthened Russia's pressure upon the Caspian and the Black Sea. Now the Czar has captured Schamyl, and his success in that corner of the world is matched by the advantages gained from the Chinese, and may materially affect the ultimate condition of the Turkish empire. Russia succeeds against Circassians or Chinese because she has a policy and knows what she is about; and if we have no policy, and do not know what we are about, we cannot complain if any French Government should prefer allying itself with a State that has. If we play second fiddle in Chinese arrangements, and let the French win a great reputation, and establish a strong position within a short steaming distance of the Russians on the Amoor, there can be no doubt mischief will follow. Our trade with China has become so enormous, that we obtain a revenue of nearly five millions and a half by the taxation of tea, while France has scarcely any eastern trade to protect; and if, through our negligence, the French should be furnished with an opportunity for making a permanent naval station in the north of China, our danger from war would be materially increased. We cannot and ought not to seek to prevent the French from avenging their own wrongs, and protecting what they may conceive to be their own interests, but joint expeditions should be avoided as far as possible, and we must not let the end of the story be, that the English blundered and failed, and the French benevolently repaired their errors, and supplied the requisite military and naval skill.

It is rumoured that the Cabinet is divided in opinion upon these matters, and it is very doubtful whether the Governor-General of India has acted with the vigour and skill which the occasion required. There is, however, one consolation—trade promises, for the present, to go on much as usual, and although lords and their relations may flaunt their fool's-caps in the face of John Chinaman, no English subject is likely to miss his favourite cup of Bohea.

## THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.

We congratulate the Liverpool Financial Reform Association upon its intention of commencing a brisk agitation on the subject of taxation and expenditure, in which it is to have the support of Messrs. Cobden and Bright. It is announced that the first step will be an organised movement to advocate the remission of Customs duties upon articles entering, like tea and sugar, into universal

consumption, and to clear the Customs list of a host of imports that are alleged to be more vexatious than remunerative. Many of the absurdities of our tariff are clearly exposed in a paper which we reprint from the *Financial Reformer*, and we apprehend there will not be much difficulty in raising a laugh at fiscal facetiae, and obtaining thunders of applause for proposals to reduce the expenses of domestic housekeeping, and thus encourage "those young people about to marry," whom advertising upholsterers are so anxious to catch, to put their desires into execution, and not fear to have their quiver filled, as the Hebrew bard directs. The scheme is alluring and no doubt practicable, but it is surrounded by difficulties that its supporters can scarcely overrate; and if they can succeed in making the country anxious for financial reform, we may expect a general attack upon the whole system of British government, which is really a government by corruption, and not by those pleasant sounding entities, Queen, lords, and commons, as people suppose.

The first thing that strikes the observer, is that although the Customs yield about £24,000,000 a year, they do not suffice to defray the present charge for our naval and military establishments, and it is perfectly hopeless to expect that any large reduction can be made in taxation unless those departments of flagitious waste and extravagance are entirely remodelled and placed on a sound foundation. Mere abuse of soldiers and sailors, together with assertions that we should be better without national defences, will do no good; and we recommend the Liverpool Reformers to insist upon removing army and navy expenditure from court influence and party control, for until that is done we shall only be able to effect a temporary reduction of their cost, and find when it is too late that the diminution has been contrived by neglecting things essential, and preserving every abuse by which family connexions are provided for, or political venality furnished with its reward. We also want a proper balance-sheet of these departments, and an annual stock-taking, presented to Parliament before the estimates are voted. Who knows how many dozen or score of the ships that figure in navy lists, and swell the national outlay, are fit for their work, and who can tell what has become of the thousands of big guns that Woolwich had in store, and which were long since pronounced sufficient to cannonade the world. The authorities go on spending hundreds of millions without telling anybody what they have on hand to represent the money that has disappeared, and after this injurious process has gone on for a generation, a Duke of Wellington gets up and declares that the equipment of a field battery or two is beyond our means. There is no doubt of the real nature of the system, and that an immense proportion of Government expenditure is misdirected to the purchase of influence or political support. India has been well nigh ruined by the needless force kept there for the sake, not of preserving tranquillity, but providing staff appointments for "pillars of ministerial ante-chambers," or agreeable guests at court dinners and balls. Thus financial reform will soon find itself merged in parliamentary reform, for without a considerable change in our electoral system, other changes that would render economy possible, will never take place. We doubt whether there is a single honestly managed department in the government, that is, one in which the chief appointments are made on account of official aptitude and not for a less worthy motive. We have Postmasters-General who can do nothing for their money without hampering Mr. Rowland Hill, who finds all the brains, and ought to be the acknowledged head of the concern; but if that were so, a polite form of peculation would be taken from our peers, and the compounder of a cabinet would have one good thing less to barter for support. Many of these jobs are dreadfully costly, and the Indian mutiny cannot be dissociated from the nomination of General Anson to be Commander-in-Chief, not on the ground of his military knowledge, for he was never suspected of having any, but because the Whig aristocracy wished to do something to repair the fortunes of the Lichfield family. The whole game is the "take care of Dowbiggin," which furnished Lord Panmure with his best chance for posthumous fame, and which will continue, until the national conscience can be roused and the national intellect stimulated to promote wiser plans.

We should like to see such an agitation flourish, and therefore we hope it will not be made the vehicle for the promulgation of views that the bulk of the Liberal party will disapprove. To be successful it must be national, and Messrs. Cobden and Bright will do harm if they try to give to it an exclusively Manchester aspect. Above all, it must not be made a substitute for an appeal on behalf of parliamentary reform. Its true position is to help the larger movement by furnishing convincing proof that great social and industrial interests are concerned in obtaining a good measure as the sequel to that of 1832.

#### LANDLORDS' RIGHTS AND OUR DUTIES.

LORD DERBY has taken a bold and unusual course. Some time ago one of his tenants on the Doon estate, in Limerick, was murdered, and as the murderer has not been found out, his lordship has evicted every one of his tenants from this estate. He suspects that they have harboured and countenanced the murderer, and he adopts this mode to punish them. His conduct finds at least one stout defender in the metropolitan press. "The eviction," says the *Times*, "is the withdrawal of a benefit to which the tenant had no natural right." It is not carried into effect to procure more skilful tenants and higher rent, by making the land more productive, it is "to vindicate law and justice." His lordship's conduct is admitted to be "rough work," "wholesale work," a "most awkward, clumsy, barbarous imitation of justice." The noble lord is supposed to say, "I grant this," but it is "the only tool I have for putting down the spirit of murder, and vindicating the rights of human life." It is supposed that in other countries the people have a knowledge "of refined and accurate justice," and they "obey the law," and help to carry it into execution. In Limerick, on the noble lord's estate, "society will not give up the criminal;" it stands in the way of "legal justice," and on "public and moral grounds" the eviction of the tenants is defended. The public are bound to scrutinise closely both the deed and the doctrine. It is done in the name of righteousness; it is defended in the name of law; it will find many to praise, and some to imitate it, but it threatens to be the germ of much present disorder.

It has frequently happened in many countries, and it continually happens now in the United States, that the multitude, impatient at the slow progress of the law, when some great state or other crime is charged against an individual, take the matter into their own hands and tear him to pieces or roast him alive. Like Lord Derby, they have an instinctive horror of crime; the law does not get hold of a supposed criminal, and they, forming a "Vigilance Committee," pounce on him and put him to death. They, at least, as the rule, believe their victim to be guilty; Lord Derby knows that some of his victims must be innocent. Violence is their tool, eviction is Lord Derby's, for putting down "the spirit of crime and vindicating the rights of human life." Why should Lord Derby, any more than a mob, interfere with the execution of the law, and take it on himself to punish crime? The law decrees no punishment to the Doon tenantry for not hunting down a murderer. How dare Lord Derby decree it? Exactly like Judge Lynch or Judge Mob, he makes the law ordains a punishment, and carries his own decree into execution. It is nominally for righteousness now; another time it may be avowedly for whim. Those who approve of his conduct would alter their opinion were "society" in Limerick the legislator and judge, and Lord Derby the victim. Then the law would be thought all-sufficient; and all punishment, except what is ordained—especially a hasty punishment without trial and conviction for an act not punishable by law—would be stigmatised as monstrous cruelty and injustice. Lord Derby sets a terribly bad example to the mob; he practically denies, by his conduct, the sufficiency of law, and seeks for justice beyond it.

In Limerick, "society" has the misfortune to differ from Lord Derby. Perhaps, too, it differs from society in England. It has a much more intimate knowledge than he or than society in England can have of all the domestic and neighbourly relations of the man murdered, and it declines to exert itself to detect the murderer. "Society" there may have a strange taste and a perverted conscience—we defend neither;

but both have been formed under the landownership of Lord Derby and the dominion of the English law. By now evicting his tenantry he brands the law, and impudently enforces his own opinion against the opinion of "society." The only jury to decide between right and wrong is society; and for Lord Derby to punish society because it differs from him, is really to coerce its conscience, which the *Times* says is a terrible oppression. We must all deeply regret that "society" in Limerick or Tipperary has such a conscience, but the landowner, under whose administration it has been formed, has of all men the least right to punish it.

Because he is the landowner, Lord Derby, with the approbation of the *Times*, assumes now all the power which in the middle ages belonged to the chieftains in Tipperary and in the Highlands. He does not indeed hang men after their fashion, he only starves them into submission without subjecting them to trial. "The land," however, is the landlord's own; the possession of it is a "means of power." He uses it "to vindicate law and justice." The "tenant has no natural right to its benefits;" he enjoys it by the bounty of the landlord, who may evict and starve him when he fancies that "law and order and justice" require the eviction. Doctrines more perilous to the landlord's possession, put forth to defend a species of Lynch law, were never propounded. What *natura* right has the landowner to the land? None whatever. The right to own land is a conventional right—a right *supposed* to be for the general benefit, and, therefore, ordained by the law, and guaranteed by the people, whose power guarantees and enforces all law. When this conventional right is used to starve men into submission to the will of the landowner, and effect what the landlord supposes the law ought to effect, the people may and must ask themselves whether they will continue to guarantee and enforce such a mere conventional right? The land *naturally* belongs to the whole people—to one as well as to another—who permit it to be made private property, because this is supposed to be for the general welfare. If all its advantages, however, are to be usurped by such men as Lord Derby, and the possession guaranteed by the people be used only to debase, degrade and injure them, they may justly conclude that the sooner they act on their natural right, and resume possession of the soil, the better for their own safety and for the general welfare. We, at least, will not lend our voice to enforce that law which gives Lord Derby the power, though it be used to detect a murderer, arbitrarily to evict and starve all who live by cultivating the land guaranteed to him.

We observe that Lord Derby's advocate continually confounds and contrasts law and justice. He speaks of legal justice, and implies the existence of illegal justice. Sometimes law and justice are the same, and sometimes they are antagonistic. Such a confusion on very important matters in the minds of our public instructors must be obliterated. Justice, according to Horne Tooke, is that which is ordered; and law, we all know, is, also, that which is ordered—ordered by Parliament, and ordered by the judges. No reasonable being now, however, doubts but that society, as a part of the universe, has a Moral Governor, one and the same for all, and what He orders is JUSTICE: what the Parliament and the judges order is LAW, and not justice. We are continually finding out what He orders, or what is justice; to find it out, indeed, is the end and aim of all research. For this we treasure up experience; for this we make observations; for this we use all our senses, and day after day we learn that the law of Parliament is not what the Moral Governor of the universe orders, and is contrary to justice.

Whether the law which guarantees the Doon estate to Lord Derby, which the people are denounced if they do not enforce, be or be not consistent with justice, is the important point which has been brought into question by Lord Derby and his defender; but which "society" cannot and will not allow them, or any clique, or any class, exclusively to settle. The bold act of Lord Derby has startled the people into an investigation of landowners' rights, and the people's duties towards them and the law. It is a ray of light suddenly shot into a dark corner, where lies the buried evidence of crime long ago committed. What will be the effect on the national mind and fortune, time only can show.

#### THE KINGDOM OF UPPER ITALY.

WEEK after week rolls on, and still the same uncertainty prevails with regard to the settlement of the Italian question. If Napoleon III. does not take care he may possibly find that he has unwittingly himself in inflicting this suspense upon the people and friends of Italy. Having, from experience, learned their aptitude for self-government, the Italians may perhaps not be inclined to submit to be governed by others when the moment arrives destined by the Emperor of France to see them again placed in leading strings. In vain do the political adherents of Austria endeavor to prove that the proposed annexation of the Duchies and the Legations to Piedmont is nothing less than spontaneous, the result of coercion, or at least deception, practised upon the middle and lower classes of those districts. Facts and results belie their assertions. The dictatorship has already lasted long enough to have lost the charm of novelty, and yet the greatest respect and affection continue to be manifested towards those who act in the name of Victor Emmanuel, or borrow the prestige of his title as a national ruler, to support their temporary authority. The Legations have just made the same formal offer of union as Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, and the King of Sardinia accepts the annexation conditionally, just as in the previous cases. It is said, though with what amount of veracity is difficult to determine, that according to a clause in the treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between France and Piedmont, the latter, in the event of a successful termination of the war, was to be enlarged to a kingdom of eleven or twelve million subjects. This would be almost the exact number of the population to which the Sardinian States would amount if the proposed annexation took place. Will it be permitted, or will it not? That is the great and interesting question which every one is asking of his neighbour at the present moment. It seems clear enough that this was not the "idea" for which Napoleon III. undertook the war in Italy. Will a State of Central Italy be formed with a Napoleonic prince at its head? Doubtless the question will now be definitively settled within the course of a few days, and we may, therefore, waive the further discussion of the matter; but we would earnestly urge upon the Italians themselves and their noble leaders to act as if they were certain of success in their praiseworthy efforts to become a united people, and to be prepared to manifest a steady and resolute opposition to all attempts to coerce them. We are told that if the Central State would take back their rulers, Austria would be willing to give up Venetia. Nothing could more clearly prove how intimate is the connexion between the rule of the banished Sovereigns and Austrian tyranny. The renewed control and influence which Francis Joseph would enjoy throughout the Peninsula by means of the restoration of the petty princes, would be such as amply to compensate him for the material loss of the Venetian territory, which he holds under the positive right conferred by the treaty of 1815. Let the presently emancipated peoples of Central Italy beware of voluntarily placing themselves once more beneath the yoke of Austria, whether directly or indirectly. They may be very sure that after the events of the past six months retribution in no measured form or amount would be their portion. They are at present governed by good, wise, and moderate men, forming the happiest contrast from the hot-headed, fire-brained republicans and demagogues, who have during former seasons of political transition made the Peninsula a very pandemonium. But it is hard to find the happy medium between violence and apathy. A little more promptitude we cannot but think would be justifiable and advantageous under existing circumstances. We know that the provisional rulers and statesmen have a difficult part to play. Most of them, as men of talent, reputation, and standing, are very naturally averse from committing themselves to any course which may compromise themselves or the country in case affairs take a direction contrary to the one which they wish. Some of them, we know, have accepted missions, and are labouring energetically, to the sacrifice of personal comfort and physical well-being, in undertakings which they have the fullest conviction will never result in success. They owe themselves deeply indebted to the Emperor of France for his assistance against Austria, and con-



sequently feel that defence is due to his decision as to their future government. They are fully persuaded that he will never yield to the representations they have made, and continue to make to him, on behalf of their country; but that, in spite of themselves, he will virtually, if not actually, force upon them that government which they doubt not is even now, and has probably long been decided upon by him. Notwithstanding this persuasion, however, they labour on, in order that when their fate is sealed, and the present dream of liberty and unification is dissipated, at least for a time, Central Italy may not incur the odium of having done nothing to help itself and avert the renewal of restricted freedom. Such being the case, we can scarcely wonder, though we may consider it a matter of deep regret, that the States in question do not employ more energetic measures, especially that they do not endeavour without delay to put in practice those which have been decided upon as expedient. Why indefinitely delay the convocation of their several national assemblies, which, it is said, are to be held in the Hall of the *Cinque Cento* at Florence? The Convocation is to take place with a view to the election of a Regent to conduct the Central Government until the King of Sardinia is allowed—if such is ever the case—to take possession of the various territories offered him. The actual ruler of Tuscany, Baron Ricasoli, or Farini, the Dictator of Modena and Parma, would either of them surely well fulfil the requirements of the office. The strong energetic will of the former especially would be invaluable, and he would undoubtedly be the right man in the right place.

It would be a singular destiny if the Sovereigns of the Duchies were to be restored in any case, whether Austria was victorious or defeated. Such impunity would constitute a dangerous precedent in favour of the allies of Austria, who would, in this way, enjoy a privilege both unusual and immoral in its tendency—one which is admitted in no human society, and which would consist in sharing the profits without partaking in the loss, in taking part in the good fortune of a power without submitting to the bad. Their future confidence in Austria would be without limit, since her protection would still be extended to them even after defeat, and they would care less than ever for other powers who, in spite of victory, would be without influence. Thence the fatal consequence would result that a war, undertaken to destroy the influence of Austria, would end by rendering this influence still more complete and irresistible. The grand dual restoration would be an incalculable misfortune for Italy, for the Austrians would be driven from Milan only to find themselves yet more powerful at Florence and Leghorn.

It is felt by many that the retirement of the Duke and the Duchess from their several sovereignties has given their people a right of free choice to which the inhabitants of the Romagna, as the subjects of the still reigning Pope, cannot pretend. There are, however, many considerations brought into view by the Romagnoli themselves, which must be felt by all to be of great weight. After having for ages enjoyed their own laws and statutes, and made part of a civil kingdom even up to the beginning of the present century, they were placed in 1815 under the temporal government of the Pope, in opposition to their own wishes. The wretchedly-administered pontifical rule produced a state of chronic reaction and revolution, so that martial law, and measures employed in other countries as purely exceptional, were perpetual institutions in this part of Italy. So complete a perversion of right and justice could not exist without grievous injury to public prosperity and morality, and was a standing menace to the peace and quiet of the Peninsula and Europe. Every attempt at reform was vain; the prayers of the people, no less than the counsels of potentates, were treated with indifference, or met by promises of reform which were made only to be broken. The government of the Papacy is seen to be incompatible with Italian nationality,—with civil right and political liberty. It is incompetent to defend the life and property of its subjects, and has, in fact, abdicated its sovereignty and yielded its noblest prerogatives into the hands of Austrian generals, who have for years governed the civil and military affairs of the provinces of the Romagna. It is only by the foreign and mercenary arms of Austria and France that it is itself kept

together, and its inability to maintain public order and tranquillity is patent. Moreover, to numbers of the most devoted and sincere Roman Catholics the temporal government of Rome is substantially and historically distinct from the spiritual government of the Church; and these varied considerations have induced the Romagnoli to declare, and the friends of order and legality to countenance them in declaring, that they will no longer submit to the temporal power of the Pope. This portion of Central Italy has, by its moderation and tranquillity, won the esteem and approbation of public opinion throughout Europe. With Tuscany, Parma, and Modena it might well be confident of the speedy accomplishment of its wishes, if their fulfilment depended alone upon the order, firmness, and spontaneity with which they have been made known.

#### THE MONITEUR'S DISCLAIMER.

THE *Moniteur* has at last noticed the persevering and baseless rumours, that the French Government was obstructing the settlement of Italian affairs, in order to procure a kingdom for cousin "Pon-Pon." The words of the denial are curious, and lead to the belief that one of the unknown articles of the Villafranca peace prohibited such a plan. "It suffices," says the official journal, "without mentioning the engagements made at Villafranca, to remind the public of the acts and words of the Emperor, both before and after that epoch." The "rumours," it declares, "need not be refuted in order to deprive them of every foundation." If they do not want refuting why refute them, and why make half-intelligible allusions to the treaty of Villafranca, instead of distinctly stating any provisions that affect the question? The French Emperor has not been well treated in this country since his quarrel with Austria, but we think he might see that a little more frankness would materially improve his position. Victor Emmanuel told the Romagnese deputation to rely upon the generous love for Italy of the French Emperor, "who will accomplish the great work of reparation he has so powerfully begun;" and Lord John Russell at Aberdeen reiterates his assertions that neither France nor Austria will interfere by force to re-establish the dismissed potentates. But if this is so, why do not the French and Sardinian sovereigns act accordingly? Let Victor Emmanuel definitely accept the proffered sovereignty, and let Louis Napoleon and England at once recognise his pretensions. Under such circumstances it is very unlikely that Austria would do more than sulk. The delay and uncertainty damp men's hopes, and are productive of far more danger than vigorous conduct.

The *Moniteur's* declaration may, however, calm our country gentlemen, and enable them to talk at agricultural dinners about short horns and big turnips, and give up the objectionable practice of converting these gatherings into a series of demonstrations against France. Let us have the volunteer rifles without the perpetual bluster. We do not want to live in a war-whoop—it is, at best, an ugly noise.

#### OPPRESSIVE, UNNECESSARY, AND RIDICULOUS TAXATION.

[We have much pleasure in reprinting the following article by Mr. John Hollingshead, from the *Liverpool Financial Reformer*, as we understand it will form the basis of the forthcoming Anti-Customs and Excise agitation, now organising under the auspices of Messrs. Cobden and Bright. We have every reason to believe that this new "League" will be vigorously conducted, and that the relationship existing between Mr. Robertson Gladstone (the President of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association) and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer will not interfere, in any way, with the proposed agitation.]

WHAT a pity it is that our lavish, grand, and heroic Government, should ever be compelled to descend from the somewhat popular, and always magnificent pedestal of Expenditure, and to grope, like bone-pickers, for the dirty money that supports their state, in the mean and miserable byways of Income! What a pity it is that those infallible gods of office, who provide us with pensioners, palaces, wars, and blasts of the national trumpet, do not in their wisdom provide some means of paying for these luxuries, instead of looking to unwise, oppressive, and even ridiculous taxes! The world-governing

ambition of Jupiter is a noble and a dazzling thing, until we find it supported by a feather that is taken from the child's shuttlecock. We admire such splendid creatures as the Duke of Malistrom, noblest of all noble pensioners, until we reflect that their pensions must be drawn from vulgar tallow, eggs, and cheese. We admire the charitable thoughtfulness that provides for the humblest menial of the State, until we hear of a number of beds that have been seized for unpaid taxes throughout the country. We lose faith in those gods who are not always reposing in the solemn majesty of temples, but who are found lading a cup of liquid from a gin distiller's vat, or scooping a pound of rancid grease from a cask of Russian tallow.

No branches of the national revenue are so suggestive of reflections of this kind as the Excise and the Customs; and especially the latter. There is no more difference between the right hand and the left, than there is between the debit side and the credit side of the National Balance Sheet,—the Country's Income, and the State Expenditure,—so that the Financial Minister of the hour appears like the double mummer we sometimes see at a fair,—one half a hero, and the other half a money-grubbing pettifogger. In this dual character he has two houses, in which he lives and moves; one a palace, in which we find nothing but the loftiest aspirations for universal government; the other a shop, an office, or a warehouse, in which the smallest article of produce is clipped, and pared, and sifted. The first is the Treasury (collectively speaking,) which watches over an unprofitable kingdom, on which the sun never sets; the second is the Custom House, which silently puts its hand into every consumer's pocket, feeling that he who is taxed, not knowing how or when you tax him, by being kept in ignorance, is not taxed at all.

One-third, and often more than one-third of our annually increasing national expenditure, is provided for by that large trade-riding establishment in Thames-street, London, and its obstructive branches in every port of the kingdom. The British tariff shows an aggregate of 460 articles, which produce an annual revenue exceeding £23,000,000 sterling; but out of these 460, there are 439 that might at once be taken out of the list, and the loss (if any) to the Exchequer would only be about £600,000. We raise statues to Sir Robert Peel; we read leaders, and we hear speeches that complacently talk of Free Trade as if it was a great accomplished fact; and yet, in the face of these rejoicings, 439 articles are retained in the tariff (many of them under protective duties), though they are comparatively unproductive as sources of revenue. No wonder, where such a policy reigns, without any attempt at reform, that 16,741 persons, including the Coast Guard\* (according to the Parliamentary Returns for 1857) are employed in the collection of the Customs and Excise Duties; or that to raise £70,552,145 for the State, in the year ending March 31st, 1856, cost the country, directly and indirectly, the astounding sum of £104,221,920 additional! †

The twenty-one articles that produce over twenty-two-and-a-half-millions are soon enumerated:—

	£.	s.	d.
1. Butter .. .. .	108,004	9	6
2. Coffee .. .. .	481,408	10	9
3. Corn .. .. .			
4. Meal .. .. .	480,000	0	2
5. Flour .. .. .			
6. Currants .. .. .	220,165	7	6
7. Pepper .. .. .	96,317	15	0
8. Raisins .. .. .	96,176	15	0
9. Silk Manufactures .. .. .	231,400	8	10
10. Spirits,—Rum .. .. .	1,384,692	10	7
11. Brandy .. .. .	882,137	8	1
12. Sugar, Unrefined .. .. .	5,119,078	17	5
13. Refined .. .. .	883,246	0	2
14. Molasses .. .. .	173,361	17	0
15. Tallow .. .. .	76,724	15	9
16. Tea .. .. .	5,499,098	18	1
17. Tobacco .. .. .	5,272,471	6	1
18. Snuff .. .. .			
19. Wine .. .. .	1,733,729	5	4
20. Wood,—Deals, &c. .. .. .	345,796	0	7
21. Timber, unsawn .. .. .	220,194	6	4
	£22,671,717	13	1

* Excise Contingent .. .. .	5,449
Customs .. .. .	5,570
Coast Guard .. .. .	5,722

16,741

† This is the estimate of the author of "The People's Blue Book," who, at page 90, second edition, gives a summary under the following heads:—Cost of Collection of Customs and Excise Duties, and of the whole Revenue; Superannuations, Compensations, and Pensions; Extra Profits to Traders for Advance of Duties; Allowances, Drawbacks, Fraud, and Negligence; Prosecutions for Smuggling, Adulterations, &c., and Cost of Maintaining and Transporting Convicts; Augmentation of Poor Rates; Loss and Injury to Trade and Manufactures; and, Loss and Injury to Landed Property and Houses. He gives the grounds of his calculations, and assigns reasons for believing that the sum total, huge as it is, is below the mark. The estimate he furnishes makes the cost very nearly 148 per cent. In the *Financial Reform Tract*, "The Cost of Customs and Excise Duties," very elaborate details and estimates, furnished by merchants, traders, and manufacturers, of great experience and intelligence, show the cost to be at least 134 per cent.

Glancing leisurely over many of the other articles charged with duty—customs that would be more honoured in the breach than the observance—we come upon the wonderful article of “*bond fide nutmegs*.”

There was once a great outcry as to the meaning of a *bond fide* traveller, and the Latin part of the phrase has been worn somewhat threadbare of late; but a *bond fide* nutmeg is an entirely new and Custom-house-created vegetable. It arises from the many rates of duty to which this simple product is subjected. First come “nutmegs, except those commonly called wild,” which are weighted with a duty of one shilling per pound. If they are “wild in shell,” this is reduced to threepence; but if they are “wild and not in the shell,” this is again increased to fivepence; and once more to a shilling, if they are “ground, mixed, or spiced.” Note.—Nutmegs are not to be delivered at the low rates of duty, except such as are *bond fide* wild nutmegs.” Noble, heroic country! and all this for less than £10,000 a-year!

Another flower of the tariff is the article of musical boxes,—about as productive as nutmegs, and assessed in a peculiar manner. If they are not more than four inches in length, they are made to pay threepence for each air; but if larger than this, they are not allowed to move on under eightpence. Any little extra embellishment in the shape of an accompaniment, is as expensive as an overture, being taxed with two-and-sixpence. Pianofortes are much better treated than these harmonious mites, for, without reference to value, they are charged three pounds and two pounds, according as they are horizontal, grand, or upright, or square, although some of them may be as costly as a church organ, and others scarcely dearer than the four-inch musical boxes.

Another article of not half the productive value of musical instruments, is boots, which not only suffer from a protective duty, but from a very troublesome system of division and measurement. There is a distinction between boots and shoes; another distinction between the boots and shoes of men, women, boys, and girls; a distinction when they are lined or trimmed with fur, or other trimming, or when they are not so decorated; a distinction between silk, satin, jean, or other stuffs, and between kid, morocco, and other leather; a distinction depending upon the size of the article, another distinction depending upon the size of the quarter, and another upon the height of the vamp from the sole inside; while, to wind up with, boot fronts nine inches high are charged with one shilling and ninepence duty per dozen pair; and when nine inches and a quarter high, they pay two shillings and ninepence per dozen pair! The sun never sets upon our great and glorious country—until we have gauged and examined a child's shoe to pay for some of our greatness.

There is a small and useful family of farinaceous articles, such as arrowroot, mandioca flour, &c., which are charged with a duty of fourpence halfpenny the hundred weight, while plaster of Paris is perfectly free. A similar piece of patronage extended to the materials for adulteration is shown in the case of port wine, for while that liquid is burdened with a heavy duty, logwood extract is unfettered. A curious distinction, difficult to understand, is made between manna and manna croup, the first being free, the second paying the farinaceous rate. In the case of rice, whilst rough grain in the husk pays ninepence a quarter, grain not rough, or in the husk, is charged fourpence halfpenny the hundred weight, or at more than twice the rate. If foreigners were taxed upon landing in England, as well as their products (and one duty would be about as sensible as the other), we should have one rate for pug-nosed men, and another for men with aquiline noses; one rate for men who are six feet high, and another rate for men who are somewhat shorter; one rate for men with one coloured hair, and another rate for men with hair of a different shade; with countless distinctions, depending upon false teeth, wigs, whiskers, age, moustache, country, temper, and particularly dress.

Amongst a long list, comprising forty seeds, there is only one that has been thought worthy of taxation, and that is Carraway. It rewards the Exchequer for the distinction conferred upon it, with something like three thousand pounds sterling every year; and the only suggestions we can make to account for its isolated condition, is to suppose that the financial doctors, by keeping one child in a state of disease, were anxious to retain their power over a large and flourishing family.

The tariff regulators have been kind to us in the shape of physic (though with some few exceptions), and cruel to us in the shape of necessary luxuries. Senna, jalap, cream of tartar, castor oil, arsenic, and various unenumerated drugs, are free; but dates, plums, grapes, cherries, confectionery, oranges, and a variety of other delicacies, are

heavily taxed. Biscuit and bread, notwithstanding the triumph of free trade (?), are very needlessly subjected to duty, for alum, potatoes, and plaster of Paris are admitted free. Corn, for whose freedom the great battle was fought, and was supposed to be won, is still a victim to a protective duty of one shilling a quarter, which at the present ruling prices is equal to two-and-a-half per cent. This is amongst the first of the twenty-one highly productive articles enumerated, and it ought to be the very first of the twenty-one to be set entirely free.

A great country, that talks so loudly about national cleanliness and sanitary reform, can scarcely be regarded as sincere while a protective duty is levied on soap and wash-balls. A careful Government would not leave so much discretion to its Custom-house officers, as is shown in the assessment of those two other valuable articles of the productive twenty-one; viz., silk and sugar. There is ample temptation, with room and verge enough for speculation to the extent of hundreds of thousands; and we have yet to learn that officials are more honest in one department of Government than they are in another. A just executive would not levy the same duty—three-halfpence per pound—upon a coarse brown paper, used for sheathing ships' bottoms, as they do upon paper of the finest tissue, gilded, coloured, embossed, and stained.

With all its oppressive, unnecessary, and protective taxation, there is nothing in which the real greatness of the country shines so much as in the duties which are levied upon children's toys. Like the steam-hammer, invented by Mr. Nasmyth, we can crush a ton of iron, or we can drop, like the breath of summer, on the lightest feather. We can rule India, subjugate Africa, punish China, attend to foreign politics, and do (so say the authorities) without a Reform Bill at home; and we can draw some nourishment for all this greatness, glory, and (questionable) power, from things so small and contemptible, as peg-tops, marbles, bats, and balls.

Perhaps, however, it would be as well to give up some portion of this fancied greatness, and look to some very necessary and somewhat pressing reforms at home. If twenty-one articles of general consumption will produce within half a million the same revenue as the whole array of four hundred and sixty, there is no just or logical reason why the four hundred and thirty-nine should not, at once, be set perfectly free. The gain would be incalculable in the real freedom and extension given to trade; and the amount thrown up would be more than repaid by the saving thereby effected in the very expensive administration of the Customs. It is one of the strong points of direct, as compared with indirect taxation, that it costs about one and a half to two per cent. to collect, while the latter shows a drawback of one hundred and thirty-four per cent. Until the country is sufficiently enlightened to demand the abolition of this absurd and pernicious system,—and until a reformed House of Commons shall give us a more economical expenditure of the public money, we may leave the twenty-one mainly productive articles of the tariff (although most of them are highly objectionable sources of revenue) to supply the real and artificial wants of the Government. While we do this, however, we must not cease to fight for the destruction of this shameless mockery,—that in a country where ninety-nine persons in a hundred have got the free-trade dogmas on their lips, there are nearly seventeen thousand men employed by the State to ride upon the neck of trade, and spend their time in pottering over “*bond fide* nutmegs.”

### Original Correspondence.

#### FRANCE.

Thursday, 6:30 p.m.

THE *Univers* has commenced the week with a furious diatribe against England, proceeding from the pen of M. de la Roche Heron. The writer reproduces the fulminations of certain American organs inspired by the Irish Catholic emigrants, and approves their denunciations of England and her policy and their prophecies of her approaching downfall with an unctuous fervour of satisfaction. But the choicest morsel of the piece is the translation from the Dublin *Nation*, of an imaginary conversation between the Emperor and Empress. The Empress being of Spanish origin and Ireland having been, in remote times, partly peopled from the ancient Iberia, expresses herself as warmly interested in Irish affairs, from a feeling of national sympathy, and the Emperor amiably coincides in the sentiments of his spouse. Napoleon is severe upon England and Protestantism, and compliments Ireland in the fact that O'Donnell rules in Spain, and that MacMahon was victorious at Magenta, and Neil amongst the bravest of the brave on Solferino's

hard-fought field. These personages are certainly of Irish descent, and Ireland may justly boast that now, as in past times, her sons, driven by political persecution from her shores, have become great in the land of the stranger. It is likely enough that they may entertain feelings of animosity against England, and there is no doubt that in the event of a war with France they would become *Romaniores ipsi* in their zeal to destroy Carthage. The writer in the *Univers* slyly remarks that he thinks the liberty of the press is carried too far in England, and I think, for my own part, that the Government would not act amiss if they made those articles in the *Nation* the subject of a prosecution; perhaps, however, to do so would be to give too much importance to productions which cannot really have much influence. The Irish here are for the most part well affected to British connexion, and I make no doubt that if a war were to arise, the people of Ireland would be amongst our best defenders. There are several Irishmen of great ability in Paris.

Speculation is rife here about the interview of the King of the Belgians with the Emperor at Biarritz, but nothing is yet positively known. It is stated in usually well-informed circles that the primary object of Leopold's visit was to prevent a rupture between his protectors, France and England, and that he pleaded hard to fortify Antwerp, without hindrance or opposition on the part of the former of the two powers. Lord Cowley has been at Biarritz, and was in frequent communication with the monarch. Count Walewski, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was also there. This latter personage is, politically speaking, almost a cypher, as it is pretty well understood that his only function is to do the Emperor's bidding. There is a very general impression that, whatever the result of the recent conference may have been, an European war will inevitably break out next spring.

The press of Paris is singularly barren of interest at the present time. Last Monday the *Constitutionnel* informed us that its political director, M. Amable René, had retired from his post owing to ill-health, but it promises that he will continue now and then to contribute to its columns. M. René is supposed to be on a friendly footing with the Emperor, and is celebrated for having launched some terrible darts against England *à propos* of the refugee question. M. Louis Veullot, the principal editor of the *Union*, does not often contribute to the columns of that journal now. He was lately reported to be mad: this was denied by one of his literary colleagues, and subsequently by himself, in a leading article; but his own denial was not such as to remove the impression that he was suffering from mental alienation. The *Univers* is the organ of the extreme Roman Catholic or Ultramontane party. The Gallican or Low Church party is represented by *L'Ami de la Religion*, lately converted from a fortnightly periodical into a daily newspaper, and is conducted with great ability. Unlike its rival, *L'Univers*, it distinguishes itself generally by its moderate and Christian-like tone.

People here were very curious to know whether the political refugees in England would return to France. Now the question is decided; that, following the example of Louis Blanc, they will remain where there is liberty in their country. It is not generally known, although a fact, that the Emperor, who is attached to Louis Blanc by the ties of former friendship, has more than once invited him to come over, but that Louis Blanc has refused these proffers, as he now does the general amnesty. M. Charles Blanc, the brother of the illustrious refugee, has lately taken an active part in a subscription for a statue of Dr. Jenner, which has been placed between the old Louvre and the Seine, with an inscription on the pedestal composed by M. Charles Blanc, who is a literary man of some mark. There is a project on foot for placing statues to the great men of all nations along the banks of the noble river which runs through Paris. Another notable project is that of roofing the Palais Royal with glass, and making a winter garden of it. Both these plans are quite in embryo.

There is nothing new in literature which merits much notice. The last great attraction was the translation into French of Shakspeare's plays by Mr. Charles Hugo, the son of the great Victor. This is accounted to be an extraordinary clever work, and has caused Shakspeare to become very popular in France. I have noticed that an operatic adaptation of the “*Midsummer Night's Dream*” has been brought out at the Opera Comique. Alexandre Dumas has gone on a yachting expedition. His yacht is called Monte Christo, and is named by Greek sailors. Dumas conducts a weekly periodical which does not enjoy a large circulation, and which, like his yacht, is called after the hero of his celebrated romance. When he went on his late journey to Russia, one of the comic papers contained a caricature of Alexandre in the act of blessing the solitary individual supposed to subscribe to the *Monte Christo*, and who was represented in the act



of weeping with grief at his master's departure. The caricature bore the inscription, "Dumas convokes his subscriber to Monte Christo, and gives him his benediction." It is said that Dumas will bring out an history of his friend, Schamyl, the Circassian warrior, who, by the way, is now a prisoner at St. Petersburg.

I mentioned last week the remarkable case of the abduction of M. Hua's child. A woman and her daughter were arrested at Orleans, with the child in their possession. They have been sent to the Prefecture of Police at Paris, and the results of the judicial inquiry are looked for with curiosity. The younger kidnapper is a fine lusty girl, with Spanish features, who, although but seventeen years old, looks to be twenty-three. When M. Hua offered a reward of 10,000f. for his child's recovery, a swindler wrote to him through the post, stating that he would restore him his child, upon the receipt of half the amount in advance.

The *Moniteur* has just come out with a warning to the newspapers, not to discuss the laws restricting the liberty of the press. The new paper *L'Opinion Nationale* has been served with a *communiqué*. The English in Paris are much annoyed by the seizure of their papers at the Post office. Your number of last week did not reach me, and upon mentioning the circumstance to a gentleman whose friends in England send him a copy of *THE LEADER* every week, he told me that he could only obtain his paper on an average of once in a month.

There are not many English now in Paris. Visitors are but few, and many of the residents are in the country. The church in the Rue d'Aguesseau, recently re-opened for Church of England worship, has a pretty large congregation. It is served by the Rev. Mr. Forbes. There is another English church in the Avenue Marbeuf, known as Bishop Spencer's Chapel, which, as a quasi-religious commercial speculation, is I believe tolerably profitable. But the best administered and best attended place for Church of England worship, is that in the Cour des Coches, Faubourg St. Honoré, served by the Rev. Archer Gurney, who is well known in England and here, as a scholar and literary man of ability.

#### GERMANY.

SEPTEMBER 28th, 1859.—It is now clear that Austria and the middle States have resolved to crush the hopes of the Germans at the outset. The meetings of the National Unity Association have been prohibited by the police authorities, and Senate of Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, and all non-residents of the city who have taken any share in the formation of the Association, have been ordered to leave the city. This has been commanded at the requisition of Austria, and other States. The Darmstadt official Gazette likewise warns all subjects of Hesse against being concerned, in any manner, with political unions, either at home or abroad; for that Hessian subjects are strictly forbidden from taking any share in political, or other associations, which have for their object the subversion of the existing constitution of the German Confederation. It is also reported that the Court of Hanover has manifested its dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in receiving in audience, and afterwards inviting to dinner, M. von Bennigsen, who is an active promoter of the unity and reform movement, and the principal opposition orator in the Chamber of Deputies of Hanover. My last two communications mentioned the reports in circulation of notes having been addressed, either by the middle states to Prussia, or by Austria to the middle states. The latter is pretty certain, and it is probable that Prussia has also received one, although the contents have been hitherto carefully withheld from the public. This week a note, or edict, as the former himself terms it, addressed by Count Rechberg, to the Austrian minister at Dresden, has been published. This is a remarkable document in its way. It runs thus:—"Among the different party programmes which have lately adopted for their theme the transformation of the German Bund into a parliamentary federation, under the leadership of Prussia, one above all the rest has attracted our attention by the boldness of its tone, and the pertinacity with which it insists upon the exclusion of Austria from the newly-to-be-constituted Germany. In this declaration, published at Gotha, may be perceived the idea of a well-known party which assumes to itself the title of 'National.' This idea has been enunciated with unusual openness, so that, in fact, the German Imperial State is placed, as regards its connection with Germany, in exactly the same line with the Netherlands and Denmark. We afterwards observed, not without regret, by the public journals, that his Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha had not only received a deputation which had waited upon him to present the programme in question, accompanied with an address, but that his Highness had likewise dismissed them from his presence with expressions of unreserved acquiescence and encour-

agement. The Imperial Government respects every sincere conviction, but the words which fell on that occasion from princely lips are of wider importance than the mere utterance of individual opinions, for they affect well defined and very important rights and obligations. His Highness the Duke Ernest will not conceal from himself the fact that the aim which this new party under the name of 'National' (framed from the elements of the democratic and so-called Gotha party) seeks to attain, embodies the complete negation of the bonds existing between his Imperial Majesty and the other Federal princes, including the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, consequently that the countenance and encouragement afforded to that party was equivalent to a rupture of Federal relations. The Imperial Government has therefore the right, we think, even more, the patriotic duty to protest emphatically as we hereby do, against the views of His Highness the Duke. The Imperial Government has the welfare of entire Germany at heart, and it cannot, dare not forget, that the corrupt errors of that party once nearly led to the most profound disruption, and civil war, a danger from which Germany was saved not by partial and short-sighted constitutional doctrines, but solely by the noble national sentiments of our Emperor and master, and the moderation and love of peace, which animated both the great Powers of Germany.

In accordance with the intentions of his Majesty the Emperor, I have to commission your Excellency to take measures, either by giving a copy of the present edict to the Ducal minister, or in any other form you may think proper, that the foregoing observations, and particularly the protest contained therein, be not withheld from the knowledge of His Highness the Duke.—RECHBERG, &c.

This document has created much sensation, and some are disposed to think that this is the only diplomatic communication which has been made; that this in fact has been the sole basis of the report of the notes of Prussia and the Middle States. The style of this state paper, but more especially the nonchalant and freedom which Count Rechberg, leaves to the ambassador, as to the time and method of communicating its contents to the Duke, excites much comment generally very adverse to Austria. Among others the *National Zeitung* reminds the Austrian Government, that Austria has not returned from Bronzell, but only very lately from Solferino, and that it, therefore, ill becomes a country, after such a notorious humiliation to adopt the part of Captain Boodil. It is expected that the Duke will not leave the edict unanswered, but some patriots are fearful that in the princely paper war, the people may forget the main question.

We have just now too many irons in the fire. First there is the great national unity question itself, out of which has sprung the question upon the right of meeting represented by the national association; secondly, there is the free trade and untrammelled handicraft question which has given birth to the association of political economists now sitting at Frankfurt, but trembling for its toleration; thirdly, the Schleswig-Holstein dispute, which is, however, shelved for the present.

The national association, turned out of Frankfurt, will, it is thought, endeavour to establish its headquarters at Berlin or Coburg, but few are so sanguine as to imagine that it will be tolerated in any part of Germany.

Conferences have been lately held at Munich between the ministers of Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg. These terminated on the 22nd, and it is reported that the chiefs of the cabinets of the three states are perfectly united upon the attitude to be adopted in opposition to the national Verein. Hanover will be invited to give its adhesion to the measures which Messrs. Beust, Hügel and Schrenk are about to put in force to check the agitation which, according to their expression, the men of 1848 are endeavouring to excite and develop. Hanover appears resolved to take an independent and very resolute position. Whilst the rest of Germany and some of her own subjects are agitating for centralisation and unity, the Hanoverian Government has just ordered new uniforms and head gear for the army. The Prussian helmet is to be abolished and the Austrian cap to be substituted for it, the object of which is to destroy all resemblance between Hanoverian and Prussian soldiers, and discourage Prussian tendencies. This reform is, I hear, very welcome to the army for two reasons, viz.: that the Austrian cap is more comfortable and anti-Prussian. The last perhaps holds most amongst the officers. We hear great complaints of the persecution by the authorities of tradesmen who put their names to the declaration. The officials are forbidden to deal with them, or even associate with them under pain of dismissal.

The elector of Hesse has just refused to receive a petition, presented by the Burgomaster and the Town Councillor of Cassel, praying for permission

to elect two deputies for the Landtag, a right secured to them by the Constitution of 1831. A German patriot has need of patience, indeed!

## LITERATURE.

### SCIENCE, ART, Etc

#### LITERARY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MR. ANTONIO PANIZZII, of the British Museum, has left Modena on his way back to England; but from Turin he will go to pay a visit to Count Cavour, at his country house of Leri.

Mr. Wallace, the English naturalist, has arrived at Menado, with the intention of spending some months in the Minahassa districts, for the purpose of making zoological collections, the requisite help having been granted him by Government.

M. Victor Hugo's two new volumes of poetry are on the point of being given to the public. They will form part of a grand work, entitled "*La Légende des Siècles*." The author has chosen this time a noble and gigantic scheme; he proposes, in fact, to write a poetic and dramatic history of the world; or, at least, of the great events in the records of human existence from the creation to the present age. The first volume includes the Biblical and Evangelical periods, the decline of the Roman Empire, the rise of Islamism, and the history of Chivalry, in two dramatic poems, entitled "*Le Petit Roi de Galice*" and "*Evrardus*." The second volume treats of Italy, from the dark ages to the Renaissance, Philippe II., maritime discovery, and includes a poem on the Swiss mercenaries of the seventeenth century. A Paris correspondent writes, "Some specimens that I have read exhibit much pathos and beauty; but there is little doubt that the great attraction of the work will consist in its political references."

Some days ago a daily journal announced, upon the somewhat singular authority of the *New York Tribune*, the entire restoration of Sir E. B. Lytton's health. We regret to learn from another source that this statement is incorrect, and that Sir Edward still continues to suffer severely from illness. We quite agree with our contemporary the *Critic*, who says: "For some time past people have been inquiring what has become of Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer. That his health had suffered from his many labours, literary and political, and that a temporary cessation from all kind of work became necessary about the time of Lord Derby's famous appeal to the country, was well known. Afterwards it was reported that he was better, and would shortly be able to resume the normal activity of his life. Since that time, however, his name as it were disappeared from public records, and a kind of 'Oh! no, we never mention him' feeling seems to be entertained on the subject. This is far from satisfactory, and although we have no disposition to intrude upon a private sorrow, we cannot but regard Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer as public property; and, as such, the public ought to know something about him."

On Monday afternoon, the lecture season at the Royal Manchester Institution commenced with the first of a course of lectures by Professor Owen, F.R.S., "On the classification and geographical distribution of recent and fossil mammalia." The professor commenced by stating that the study of natural history was an important one in the education of youth, on account of its impressing upon the mind the principles of order and arrangement, conditions well adapted not only to business habits, but to almost every form of active life. The various divisions of warm and cold-blooded animals, with their distinctions of vertebrate and invertebrate, &c., were then pointed out; also the basis of classification by Aristotle, Linnaeus, and Baron Cuvier, with subsequent discoveries by the learned professor himself. There was a good audience.

*Macmillan's Magazine* will make its appearance on the 1st of November. The editor is to be Professor Masson, and among the leading contributors are named Mr. T. Hughes, the author of "*Tom Brown's School Days*."

Mr. Robert Chambers is engaged upon a volume refuting the antiquity of the Scottish Historical Ballads. We hear that he considers them to have been written in the early part of the eighteenth century.

The *Publishers' Circular* gives an interesting and valuable account of the conventions entered into between France and other nations for the preservation of literary and artistic property.—From France we learn that the Minister of the Interior has issued for the guidance of the *Préfets* a *résumé*, in chronological order, of the instructions which from time to time have accompanied the conventions having for

their object the protection of property in works of thought and art. These instructions are followed by a detailed analysis of the twenty-eight conventions concluded between France and the principal states of Europe.

The *Critic* has received a catalogue of the valuable library of the late Edward A. Crowningshield, of Boston, U.S., which is to be sold by auction on the 1st of November next. For a small collection—there are little more than a thousand lots altogether—it comprises an extraordinary proportion of rare and valuable books, choice editions and fine copies, and will, no doubt, tempt many of our collectors to send over commissions. Mr. Crowningshield has long been known as a collector of choice rarities. His collection includes many rare and curious tracts connected with the history of America, and historical treatises by early New England writers, such as Cotton Mather, Norton, Amos Adams, Cushman, and others; also some valuable editions of early voyages and travels; first editions of Froissart, Coryat, Purchas, Hakluyt, Shakespeare, and Milton; a copy of the "Bay Psalm-book," the first book ever printed in America; Elliott's "Indian Bible," Mather's "Magnalia," and other rare and curious books. The same publication announces the first instalment of a work likely to be of great service to literature. It is a "Bibliography of the United States," or *catalogue raisonné* of all the works in existence which throw light upon any part of the United States. The classification is according to States, and this instalment of twenty-two pages professes to give all the books relating to, or connected with, the State of Maine, and makes mention of about two hundred and seventy-five separate works.

NEW EXEGESIS OF SHAKESPEARE.—INTERPRETATION OF HIS PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS AND PLAYS ON THE PRINCIPLE OF RACES.—Adam & C. Black.

It is an old observation that the Shaksperian characters are transferences of the universal in the individual. The author of the above work has modified this idea; and accepted them as types of the nations and races to which they belong. He seems not to have perceived that this minor conception was included in the general assumption. His discovery is, therefore, something of the mare's-nest kind; but in the treatment of his subject he rises in our esteem, and his remarks especially deserve notice. Notwithstanding what we have just said, the author has considerable philosophic perception, and understands well the sources of illusion in the acted drama.

The theatre and time being, as he contends, of the province of the senses, while the action of the play can only be pursued by the intellect, such illusion commences, says he, not on the floor, but on the stage, and takes place not in the senses, but alone in the imagination. The word "illusion," too, is improperly used, and adapted only to the point of view of the senses. "But with the intellect in the stage of imagination, and even of reason, it is the objects of the senses that, on the contrary, are illusory: in the arts, and even the sciences, it is the ideal that is real, the abstract that is true, the harmonious that is natural."

Such a statement of opinion, we repeat, increases our respect for the author, and for his assumption that "the interest of the drama, as of all art, ranges in proportion to the purview of the age or audience." Proceeding on this assumption, he states that—

"Accordingly while Eschylus and the ancient drama generally kept the sphere of action to the limits of the family, the similar founder of the modern advanced it to larger groupings, in obedience to popular progress in the knowledge of men and nature. What Asia Minor and mere Greece were to the *demoi* of Athens, entire Europe and its confines were to the British of the Renaissance. The spring of action, the range of character which have been furnished to the ancients by the primitive and the extraneous causation of theology, came, in the moderns, to be widened and consequently deepened, into the human and intrinsic fatalism of organization. What to Eschylus were the houses of the Pelopides and the Labdociæ, became to Shakespeare the Teutonic, the Italic, the Celtic races. Such, at all events, is the consequence of the principles suggested, and to verify the fact is the object of the volume."

The reader has now the whole design and purpose of the work before him. In introducing his argument, the author condemns the critical common-place that Shakespeare constantly attributes to his personages of all countries the manners of his own; observing that the dictum

will be found afterwards to rest a good deal more on their own ignorance of Shakespeare's meaning than on Shakespeare's on the laws of costume. He commenced with the internal fashion of the mind, as governed by the laws of race. The characters selected for exegesis are Iago, Othello, Hamlet, Macbeth, Shylock.

The part of Iago, our author regards as the type of the Romano-Italic race—a juxtaposition which may appear insulting as well as paradoxical—but only through a common misconception of both Iago and the Italians. It is impossible for us to follow the writer through his very ingenious reflections—we must be content with an excerpt:—

"Iago is supposed to be a villain of the vulgar stamp; one tramples upon conscience, upon honesty and humanity, with desperate defiance of their ordinary opposition. But it is now seen that the first of these influences is wholly absent, and the others deeply modified, in the Italian race. As representative of this race, then, Iago would be less perverse. He would have acted more from negative than positive impulse, more from moral insensibility than brutalized depravity. And this must be consistently the point of view of the character. As commonly interpreted, it would be undramatic; for nothing is dramatic that is brutal or vulgar. To wade deliberately through all crime in prosecution of selfish ends could excite only disgust or horror, and would at best be merely monstrous. But to do so with a latent sentiment of the legitimacy of the course, and under influence of a particular view of morals, is full of interest. For this unfolds to curiosity a new vista in human nature, and self knowledge is the spring of public interest in the drama. Such, accordingly, is the sentiment excited by Iago, not at all disgust or horror, notwithstanding his reckless villainies. And so the fact of the special interest of this play becomes a proof, that the true import of the character can only be a type of race; that is to say, not a perverted individual, which suggests nothing, but a cast of organization and a stage of social progress that reveal to different races a latent phase of the common species.

"Nor, it seems evident, was Shakespeare at all unconscious of this import. Too great a painter not to execute as studiously by shade as light, not to characterize his personages by omission as well as action, he makes Iago say as little about himself and do as much, as he makes Hamlet, for example, say much and do little: it is a case of the law of contrast which will hold generally of these races—the race of preaching and agitation, and the race of intrigue and conspiracy. But notwithstanding this observation of the gentler character, Iago is made to open the following glimpse into his principles—

And what's he then that says, I play the knave?  
When the advice I give is free and honest,  
Probable to thinking, and indeed the course  
To win the Moor again.

Here the speaker is made to vindicate, sincerely as in soliloquy, against the prevalent morality, a particular system—a system based on the external circumstances, irrespective of the motive. The occasion is the counsel which Iago gives to Cassio to ask the mediation of Desdemona with her husband. The cashiered lieutenant was "free" to take the counsel or not. To court the favours of men in power through such a medium was becoming—that is, "honest" in the sense of the Italians as the Romans; for the poet has shown a nicer understanding of the word *honestus* than the pedants who debate his Latin have yet done of his English. Beside, the result must "seem probable to Cassio himself, who thus would act from his own reason, not the "knavery" of any one. In fine, Iago, believed that it was "indeed the course." Where could therefore be the ground for supposing him a "knave?" Singly and solely, in the motive of the advice. It is the only element omitted by the poet, who doubtless meant to show that with Iago it went for nothing, whereas it was the whole with the public of Shakespeare. In this contrast lies the play and the profundity of the portraiture. Iago could not think that what was objectively irreproachable might be altered in its moral laws by the state of his private consciousness; this criterion is of force but with the of personality, with whom the conscience in morality, the private judgment in religion, and the ego in philosophy, or rather metaphysics, hold the laws of both divine and physical nature in contingency. The Italian sees such potencies but in a "special Providence." And there being, in this instance, no *deus ex machina*, Iago was obliged to deem the counsel he gave Cassio to have continued good and moral in itself. Then, if he had the secret view that it would serve himself ulteriorly, this end, besides being also good and moral in itself—the vindication of his family honour and elevation of his rank—this selfish end was, in the first place, a matter very difficult, and which would need some logic to link it morally with the counsel, and, in the next place,

would moreover, like all ends with the Italian, appear sufficient to justify the necessary means."

This may serve to show the intelligent student the manner in which the author deals with his proposition, and how he supports it in analysis and argument. The latter breaks off, and directs in manifold directions, in which it battles pursuit. Sometimes, in its protean changes, it takes a very subtle form, as in the definition given of the word "reputation" in the Italian sense, and as used by Othello, Cassio, Iago, and Roderigo. "We, moreover, think the definition quite correct;" with which opinion of ours, we doubt not that the author will be exceedingly gratified. The same may be said of his clever explanation of the "very stuff of the conscience" of which Iago speaks.

The author next considers Hamlet as the type of the Teutonic race:—

"The leading marks of this powerful race will be admitted to be these. In the highest or noblest order, the faculty of Reflection as distinguished from the passive receptivity of the senses. It marks the test of Conscience as against religious tradition. In politics, the strife of Liberty in opposition to authority, and of the interests of the person against the interests of the public. In philosophy, metaphysics, as contrasted with scholastics, or, in the native phrase, the subjective in preference to the objective. In fine, in body, the Muscularity fitting this complex struggle, and in manners a correlative degree of roughness and insensibility. In all things an organical introversion upon Self, in opposition to the Roman race, whose gaze was outward upon nature."

It is not necessary to verify the resemblance of Hamlet's individuality with these characteristics. The reader will find it exquisitely worked out in the essay or chapter before us. Of the race of Shakespeare himself, the author's opinion is, that it was Celtic. Altogether, this is a very remarkable book.

## NEW NOVELS.

WAIT AND HOPE. By John Edmund Reade, author of "Italy," "The Light of other Days," &c. &c. —Hurst & Blackett.

FRANK MARLAND'S MANUSCRIPTS; OR, MEMOIRS OF A MODERN TEMPLAR. By Frederick Brandt.—J. F. Hope.

HENRY ST. JOHN, GENTLEMAN, of "Flower of the dreds," in the county of Prince George, Virginia. A Tale of 1774-75. By John Eastern Cooke, author of "Virginia Comedians," "Leather Stockings and Silk," "The Last of the Foresters," &c. &c.—Sampson Low & Co.

MY THIRD BOOK: a Collection of Tales. By Louis Chandler Moulton, author of "This, That, and the Other," and "Juno Clifford."—Sampson Low & Co.

It "Wait and Hope" is not a good story, it is at least an average fiction. That Mr. Reade has been less fortunate in his present effort, is because he has mistaken his subject. "Wait and Hope" belongs to a class of fiction of which the story and construction of the plot are made the secondary consideration; the author's aim being to present his readers with sketches and manners of every day life. That it is more creditable to write such a fiction than one on "fashionable life," or of "thrilling interest," few people will doubt. Because to write a work of this description in three volumes—to keep the reader interested throughout, the writer must be a shrewd observer, and have a vast knowledge of human life and character. Now here and there, in "Wait and Hope," we detect this; but in the greater part of his work, Mr. Reade has got his material from second-hand sources, as in the case of the revealing tale of Jane Feversham, and the consequence is, his work lacks reality. The life depicted in his pages is only artificial, and the characters are mere vehicles, through whom the author gives his opinions without paying much attention as to whether what they say is true to life, or consistent with their nature. Again, there are too many characters in the book for the writer to carry out his plan. A novel relying on real life for interest should have very few characters, as it leaves the writer greater chance of hitting them off with truthfulness. We are bound out in this by the fact that when Mr. Reade narrates the lives of his characters separately some of the story of their lives is told with truth, and always with interest. Mr. Reade seems



to us to have got so many characters on his stage, and being unable to move them all with unity of action, he has been compelled to make each one tell the story of his own life. In this manner he has marred his present work, as, of course, while one story is being told the reader loses the interest that he has felt in many of the other characters of the story, and without he has paid great attention he will fail to perceive who is the hero and who the heroine. The incidents are strained for dramatic effect, and the whole story too disconnected for us to give the outline. As we have said, some of the characters are well conceived, but the best parts of the work are those devoted to reflections on men and manners, which, although we do not agree with Mr. Reade in all his opinions, convince us that he is a man of refined taste, a scholar, and a gentleman, and we hope that he will take our remarks as they are meant.

"Frank Marland's Manuscripts." What Mr. Hughes has done for public schools, and Mr. Pycroft for the Church, Mr. Brandt attempts to do for the law student. Though we cannot congratulate him as having gained quite so decided a success as the former two gentlemen, we are willing to admit that he has a claim to be heard. The abuses practised before one can be called to the bar is a very fertile theme for the pen of a writer, and it seems strange that so many writers living in the Temple should not before this have taken up the subject, seeing that we get so few reforms without the aid of the pen. In this case, however, it seems that Parliament has little right or inclination to interfere with the "seat of law." There is a slight story running through the volume, which of course is not very interesting. Yet the volume is worth reading for the light it throws on the life of young men who have to "eat their way to the bar."

"Henry St. John, Gentleman," is not our Henry St. John, the accomplished Lord Bolingbroke, reader. Nor does he bear much resemblance to the hero of Miss Muloch's pleasant novel. Both of these were gentlemen, though of a different type. But the hero of Mr. Cooke's novel is not a gentleman—not an English gentleman, according to our idea: that he is an American gentleman we may not dispute, though to most of the English readers he will appear merely a fop and a dandy. "Henry St. John" is not a bad novel, and it is refreshing, as some of our brother critics say, to receive an amusing novel from the other side of the Atlantic without it being filled with chat of the tea-and-toast and milk-and-water sentiments. One half the story is devoted to the love of Henry St. John for his cousin, Miss Bonnybel Vane, a young lady of violet eyes, "given to pouting, saying smart things," and whose "beautiful golden hair is always 'coming down' on her snowy shoulders." In the other half is given a sketch of the War for Independence. Some of the characters are well drawn, more particularly Colonel Vane; and the whole work gives the reader a good idea of what the colony of Virginia was according to history, at the time of which Mr. Cooke writes. The work, though here and there it has a good deal of mannerism in it, is very readable, and is the best American novel we have received for some time past.

"My Third Book" is a collection of stories—seen in all, reprinted chiefly from American periodicals. We have glanced them through, and find them very good indeed.

#### MISCELLANIES.

*Mentors: Hints to Young Men.* By John Brookes—James Blackwood.

Here is an unassuming little book, which is nevertheless excellent in its matter and elegant in its style. The post Cowper is, perhaps, too frequently cited, and at too great length; but the quotations are apt and well selected. Mr. Brookes defines manliness as *virtue* (from the Latin *vir*), meaning thereby heroism, courage, honour, principle, or moral excellence of every description. This is the idea of true manliness, but there are many false forms of it, which he rightly condemns, as he does also the misuse of words by which things are called by their wrong names; for instance, prodigality and dissipation, liberality and high spirit; covetousness, frugality; flattery, good breeding; miserliness, economy; drunkenness and gormandising, stepping a little beyond the bounds of discretion and enjoying a good dinner. Let therefore none of the false forms of manliness be called by the names of the true

things. "There is nothing manly in prize-fighting, gambling, profane swearing, obscene language, profligacy, seduction, &c." But, as the author adds, before the great truth, that virtue and manliness are identical, can be assented to generally, a mighty revolution must take place in the minds of a class, the name for which is legion. If we try people by this standard, many a biped who is six feet high, and stout in proportion, must be rejected with disdain, and many dwarfs in body would prove themselves giants. It is needless to say that the tone of the work is religious.

*An Inquiry into the Origin of Disease.* By a practical Hygeist.

This is a pamphlet in favour of the system of James Morison, the Hygeist, and names itself "An attempt to establish Certainty in Medicine by an interpretation of Nature."

*The Work and the Counterwork; or, The Religious Revival in Belfast.* With an Explanation of the Physical Phenomena. By Edward A. Stopford, Archdeacon of Meath.

This is the fifth edition of a publication which we therefore suppose has some weight in the question at issue. The revivals are, in the writer's estimation, good in themselves; but some of the physical phenomena exhibited offend his taste, and are therefore classed as objectionable. He compares them with those witnessed in Mr. Irving's chapel thirty years ago, and testifies to their identity. So far as these revivals assume an hysterical form, the archdeacon is of opinion that they are not cases to be treated by the clergy with prayer-meetings and singing; but become cases for moral treatment by the clergy under the advice and guidance of the Christian physician, conversant with physiology and psychology.

*Working Men's College Magazine.* No. IX.

The contents of this number are of great merit and considerable value.

*Lord Byron's Poetical Works.* Parts VIII. and IX.—John Murray.

These contain the remainder of Don Juan, and complete the collection.

*Glaucus; or the Wonders of the Shore.* By Charles Kingsley, F.S.A., F.L.S., &c.—Macmillan and Co. This is the fourth edition of an excellent work, with coloured engravings. Natural history thus familiarly illustrated, and referred to principles, is the best interpreter of spiritual truth. We were particularly pleased by Mr. Kingsley's testimony to the merits of Mr. Gosse, though he objects in toto to his "Omphalos."

#### Fine Arts.

So stiffnecked is the Fine Arts dictatorship in this country that we have no hesitation in giving further currency to the report, that the notorious Herr Mündler, lately dismissed from the public service, by a special vote of the House of Commons, is about to proceed to Madrid, in the capacity of *conseiller-attaché* (paid, of course) to Sir Charles Eastlake. The pair are, it is said, to inspect the collection of a deceased Spanish virtuoso. *Chateaux en Espagne* are not supposed to be of any great value; but what rubbish from their galleries may be foisted by the co-operation of Spanish need and Spanish greed upon these dilapidated critics Heaven only knows. Let us hope for the best; but let us always be prepared, when the next Whig misappropriation bill comes on, for the Paris embassy house, the fine art curatorships, sundry other jobs, illiterate and inartistic, to find a handsome item for the travelling charges of the Court picture buyers.

We glory—sometimes—in inconsistency. We rejoice at being able to decorate with one hand those whom with the other we have done our best to degrade. Unchequered censure! and this lesson might be worthily learnt by many of our craft—is about as worthless as unmeasured eulogy. We have said much in these columns to disparage the "Department of Science and Art," not of course as a department, but as a congeries of jobs. We still hate and fear it as an inconvenient, costly, and hyper-aristocratic institution; and long years of approved usefulness and amended administration (which, thanks to press hostility, potent, though unrecognized, is not only possible, but in progress) will be needed to wash out this ingrained dye. But let us, when our poor wit sees the occasion, record something to the credit of this justly abominated department. That the F.R.S.'s and the C.B.'s of "the Department" should have condescended to gild with their approving beams the simple natives of the Riveraine provinces of England, is something of itself wondrous; but that such blessed Bootians as the dwellers in those hundreds should have been

thus stimulated to earn distinction—not in mere maudlin, or even thorough-bred literature—not in mechanical art, but in exact science itself, shows that we, as well as others, have miscalculated the departmental power and value.

On Monday last a public meeting was held at the Town Hall, Barking, amidst the flattest of Essex flats. Three youths of the district were there to receive prizes awarded them in the chemistry classes of the department, and a large gathering of their fellow students and friends, as well as of gaping rustics and incredulous scoffers, were on tiptoe to verify the fact that these marshland "boys," honoured little enough among their own people, were thought worthy by the commonwealth to be publicly decorated. Let us not suppress their names. They were—Rust, a plumber;—Gilderson, a wheelwright;—Lake, a draper's assistant. Mr. Wingfield Baker, an excellent speaker and sound politician, sometime member for, but now rejected by, South Essex, an excellent gentleman, who threw so much oratory away on the platform that he had none left for the House, was the chairman of the meeting, and performed his office like a man, a gentleman, and a possible candidate, and a large assembly were delighted. A world of common-places will do no more to help our readers to their own reflections than the simple announcement that government prizes were publicly awarded to the plumber, the wheelwright, and the draper, and that a politician squire of ten thousand a-year felt proud and happy to assist at the ceremony.

A collection of valuable drawings and MSS. by Michael Angelo have been discovered at Florence. A letter from Florence says that the Government have appointed a commission of inspection and arrangements, and that works of high value have been brought to light. Among these are drawings and prose and poetical compositions by Michael Angelo, as well as letters by persons of merit and condition who flourished in his time.

#### Amusements and Entertainments.

*The Dublin Freeman* of Tuesday last is our authority for stating that the no less amiable than accomplished Swedish Nightingale was welcomed on her arrival at Dublin by an overflowing audience, both in point of numbers and goodwill. The presence of the Lord-Lieutenant and his suite, which confers the highest honour in the power of the Irish Government to bestow on any public representation, added *clat* to the occasion, and did no less than merited honour to the yet unimpaired singing of Mme. Lind-Goldschmidt.

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.**—The programme of this enterprise for the season of 1859-60 is in general circulation, and we are glad to observe that the production of Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" is definitively assured. We have already, on more than one occasion, expressed our opinion that the part of the heroine is admirably adapted for the voice and style of Miss Louisa Pyne, and we await with confidence a new triumph for this eminently gifted artist. The *Cocotino* of the cast will be Mr. Harrison, who will be heard to the best advantage if he sing, as he will, without sham or effort, the music written for the baritone. Among the first appearances, are those of Mademoiselle Parepa, who appeared at the Royal Italian Opera in "I Paritani," in 1857, and in "Zampa," in 1858, and has been a star of magnitude at the Crystal Palace and other high-class concerts. It is whispered that this lady will appear in "Il Trovatore," and that Mr. Henry Haigh, a tenor singer with some admirable notes within his range, may be the *Maurice* to her *Leonora*. Miss Thirlwall, Miss Fanny Cruise, and Miss Pilling, a Yorkshire contralto, are also *débütantes*. Messrs. Balfe, Mellon, and Vincent Wallace are engaged upon the music; and the repertory, it will be remembered, included, at the end of last season, at least one new and unperformed work "Rip-van-Winkle," which, though in a perfect state of preparation, was not produced, owing to the wondrous success of Balfe's "Satanella."

**ROYAL SUDBURY GARDENS.**—The entertainments at this popular place of amusement have been somewhat interfered with in consequence of the inclement weather which set in on Monday, the evening fixed for Mr. Boys' (the secretary and treasurer) benefit; on which occasion an ample and pleasing programme was provided. Among the singers was Miss Poole, who attended at the Music Hall specially to do honour to Mr. Boys. Owing, however, to the state of the weather, it was impossible to have any of the outdoor amusements, and notice was given that all tickets issued for Monday would be available last evening; but here again the visitors, although the attendance was most numerous and select, were doomed to disappointment, except as regards the concert, which was excellent. These concerts have attained a high reputation on account of the judi-

icious and able conductorship of the lessee, Mr. Schallehn, who deserves much credit for the pains and attention he has, during the past season, devoted to the spread of good and simple music, which renders these concerts at all times worthy of a visit. The overture to "La Gazza Ladra" was played in a manner which did not fail to elicit applause; as, also, the overture to Auber's charming opera, "Gustavus." Miss Lizzie Wilson sang Bishop's ballad, "Tell me, my Heart," with much feeling and excellent taste, and Dr. Arne's "Where the Bee Sucks." Mr. Paul Standish gave Hatton's new ballad, "The True Heart's constancy," and Mori's ballad, "Rose of the Morn," which displayed the qualities of a rich and deep-toned voice, whilst Mr. Bartleman, engaged for Covent Garden, was very successful in the buffo song from "Il Barbiere," "Largo al Factotum." We must not omit the comic effect produced by Pell's Coloured Opera Troupe, who sang a selection of their most popular gems of Ethiopian melody, and created much mirth. Jungla, the far-famed fighting tiger, under the care of Mr. Isaacson, the naturalist, continues to attract a numerous class of visitors and admirers. This is, perhaps, the most extraordinary animal that India, or any other country, has ever been known to produce. He is double striped, and bears on his forehead the stag's horn, over each eye. His exploits at Lucknow and his habits are freely communicated to all who honour him with their presence. An admirable addendum to this establishment is the American Smoking Saloon, under the superintendence of Mr. Martin, of the Haymarket; and the refreshment department is likewise conducted on a scale of superiority and economy. We trust that the arrangements now under contemplation for a winter season for the performance of music in the "Surrey Music Hall" will be completed, as it must inevitably prove a source of much amusement and literary attraction to the respectable class of residents around the Gardens.

**PRINCESS'S THEATRE.**—We would willingly have deferred our notice of the Princess's opening. Our contemporaries, daily and weekly, were nearly all of our opinion: but the spirited lessee took counsel as most men do, with the wrong persons, and rushed too soon into the willing arms of Messrs. Oxenford and Planche. Would he had waited but a little month. The critics might have finished their holidays in peace, the carpenters and supernumeraries might have been ready (though this hardly credible); the actors might have learnt to work together a genuine instead of a picked public might have applauded something dramatic instead of deriding many things absurd; the playwrights engaged for the opening might have settled down to write readable stuff in their dressing-gowns before their autumnal fies, instead of vomiting up delicious rubbish in the intervals of midsummer droughts; the *Times* itself, finally, might have dared to puff "Ivy Hall," instead of damning with reluctant blame; and Mr. Augustus Harris might have been saved from an avalanche of unpleasant truths which he may yet regard, like a true man of business, as only so many advertisements. Many of our readers will already have become aware, through the medium of the daily press, that the London critics seem delighted to have shuffled off the fetters of loving-kindness, &c., wherewith they were bound to the late management of this theatre, and have spoken their minds pretty plainly about the entertainments presented at the Princess's on Saturday night. We may briefly say, and that without a particle of ill-will to lessee or artist, that for the most part, their strictures were far under, rather than over-done. They have prettily disguised the dissatisfaction—not to say disgust—they experienced at Mr. Oxenford's mis-adaptation of a French story to the English stage, but had they roundly spoken their whole opinions, they would have bewailed far more bitterly than they did their wasted time and plundered rest. "Ivy Hall" is a drama in four acts, of which two are superfluous, and the rest, with little exception, feebly soporific. Its hero, *Sir Gilbert Castleton*, is a high-born gentleman, who is driven by stress of trouble to turn an honest penny, under a false name, in the tents of an old paralytic buccaneer of fortune. He falls in love with *Amoret*, grand-daughter of the latter, and a most disagreeable girl, whom Mrs. Charles Young did her best to render interesting, and is loved in return. But each of the pair is too high-minded (as were the hero and heroine of Mr. Falconer's "Extremes") to own the flame; and they play at cross-purposes until the poor baronet comes into the Ivy Hall property, through bequest of the conscience-stricken old *Hawkesworth*, who himself had acquired it, with the spoils of a former *Castleton*. The hero, now forced by circumstances to be an eligible match, is, of course, nothing loth to marry his *Amoret*; and she, flying to his arms from those of a rival with most pleasant facility, the usual happiness is attained at last. We have no space to detail the plot, and but little to be-laud the artists,

of whom several are, as all the world knows, persons of extreme merit, or much promise. Of the former, we have no doubt, is Mr. Harcourt Bland, a gentlemanlike man and easy actor, whom it would, however, be absurd to make stand or fall by such a part as that of *Sir Gilbert*. Of him we would fain see more; and that in some character affording opportunity for those excellencies of which we could discern traces the other night. Mr. Widdicomb a clever low comedian from the Surrey, was a fish out of water, as the conventional bumpkin squire of genteel comedy. He must be better fitted, or he will add little to the strength of Mr. Harris's company. Mrs. C. Young, though a person of some talent, and in many respects charming, has yet some obtrusive little faults in style to get over. Still, her *Amoret* was as good as the part allowed. Miss Saville's performance of *Camilla Wilby* left a very favourable impression; she will presently be an actress of some repute. Mrs. Weston (of *Dame Widdibair* celebrity) made another hit as testy old *Mrs. Grumbleton*, and Mr. Meadows so photographically rendered the palsied old *Hawkesworth* as to draw the censure of the discerning on to the author-translator for holding up so painful a mirror to nature. Much was done for the piece by the scene-painters. Real upholstery (some church furniture among it, we may suppose, had been stolen by old *Hawkesworth*) was introduced in the drawing-room scene; and the stage arrangements generally attested the master hand of the experienced director. A witless fragment by Mr. Planche, entitled "Love and Fortune," followed the play; and, as we imagine it will just as little advance the fortunes of the management, we shall say so without circumlocution. Either the admirable author or the generally far-seeing Mr. Harris has here fallen into a total mistake, and has fancied that the whole town could be taken by a flat, colourless, flavourless bit of *roccoco* labelled Planche, which only a few dilettanti can understand, and fewer still enjoy. Messrs. Grieve and Telbin have painted an excellent garden scene, and the costumier has peopled it with captivating shepherdesses in clocked stockings and high-heeled shoes, with persons of quality in the pretty male and female frippery of the Watteau-epoch, and with the *Harlequin*, *Columbine*, *Pierrot*, and *Cassandre* of Gallo-Italian pantomime. But of the witnesses of Saturday night's performance of this *tableau*, few we fancy can record—one that we know have attempted to do so—what was said, sung, or done by the *dramatis personae*. "Love and Fortune" is, indeed, little more than the "tableau" it professes to be; and the "introduction," in which a clever Miss Keeley, most tastelessly and unbecomingly *coiffée*, made a satisfactory *debut* as a singing actress, is only not quite as rapid as the "tableau." When the above mentioned pieces have enjoyed the very limited run to which their merits entitle them, they will no doubt be succeeded by entertainments of interest, upon which we believe Mr. Harris has an eye; and this gentleman has our best wishes for his success. The theatre, which he has very handsomely and tastefully re-decorated, is well placed in a quarter of the town able to support it; and when he has found out the class of drama that will gather a public of its own to an Oxford-street playhouse, and paid sufficiently for the advantages purchased with "Ivy Hall," and "Love and Fortune," he may be relied upon to keep on the rail of safety and the line to success.

**ADELPHI THEATRE.**—Mr. Webster opened his winter campaign on Monday night with a new and amusing farce from the pen of Mr. I. M. Morton. "Love and Hunger," which might be supposed, at first sight, to be the title of some harrowing tale, is, in fact, the narrative of a conflict between the anxiety of *Mr. John Bagster* to gratify his appetite for dinner, and that of some other characters in the piece to effect his marriage before noon on a certain day. As the non-marriage of the heroine *Caroline* (Miss Laidlaw) involves a loss to herself and family of £30,000, the latter are anxious to be punctual, and willing to put up with such a fidgetty suitor as *Bagster*. Having, then, once hooked him by a mere chance, they will not even allow him time to dine. All his attempts to do so are frustrated, and he is literally compelled to marry an heiress and her fortune to avoid a miserable death by inanition. As *Bagster*, Mr. David Fisher (late of the Princess's Theatre) was full of vivacity and bustle, he was cordially welcomed, and enthusiastically applauded at the fall of the curtain. Mr. Paul Bedford gave an highly-finished portrait of an ancient coachman, and all the other characters were adequately sustained. We were glad to see Mrs. Mellon once more in "Good for Nothing," and in "The Babes in the Wood," and trust that this estimable lady has recovered from her accident. The author of "The Poor Strollers" has a piece in preparation here, entitled "The Dead Heart." The excellent sketch, "One Touch of Nature," which produced so marked a sensation on the occasion of the lessee's benefit, when it was announced, as the reader may remem-

ber, "for one night only," has found a permanent place on the bills; and what with novelties present and contemplated, the new and beautiful theatre, and the admirable arrangements for the comfort of the audience which Mr. Webster has adopted, there seems no room for doubt of the coming season's prosperity.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE.

WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., was a great day at Sydenham. Mr. Strange, the contractor of the refreshment department, gave his first fete, and a very successful affair it was, so far as the public were concerned, who must have had enough amusement for one day, for seldom are so many attractions concentrated at one spot and on one day. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. P. Corri; and the vocalists, though not of the class usually met with at Crystal Palace concerts, succeeded in delighting the audience, who testified their approbation by encoring almost every song. Mr. Kimberley's singing was an especial success, and Mr. Mackney's negro delineations were loudly applauded. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance.

The Children of the Licensed Victuallers' and the Freemasons' schools were entertained with a handsome dinner of the roast beef of Old England and plenty of plum-pudding. All the great fountains played soon after four o'clock for a longer period than usual, and the sun shining brightly, the effect was beautiful. At half-past five, the "Prince of Wales" balloon ascended from the valley near the lake, a sort of triumphant procession of 3,000 or 4,000 persons accompanying it from the place where it was filled with gas to its starting-point.

Mr. Strange's banquet came off at 6 o'clock, when nearly 450 gentlemen sat down, presided over by Mr. R. Newton; and the remainder of the evening passed off exceedingly well with toasts and music. The railway station appears to want some controlling head, for surely so many hundreds of passengers should not be kept for twenty and thirty minutes at a time, in a close lobby. It has been suggested to place some gates and rails across the platforms, and pass down enough for two or three trains at once, despatching them by the penful from each division of the platform between the gates. Some such plan would save much annoyance and ill-feeling, and probable insult—if not robbery. We hope next season some better plan than the present will be devised.

**ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF MANIN.**—At Milan on the 22nd of September all the population was in mourning. The Duomo, where the ceremony was to take place, was the chief point of attraction. From its lofty roofs was suspended mourning flags with the initial letters of Manin's name, whilst the escutcheons of the different Italian cities lighted up the spacious nave. Over the entrance was the following inscription:—"Anniversary of the death of Daniel Manin: the desire of an immortal hope." When the bells commenced to toll the funeral peal, the cathedral doors were opened, and in a moment the church was filled. Conspicuous amongst the rest were to be seen the high functionaries of Sardinia and Lombardy; Massimo d'Azeglio, with the *duke* of Sardinia. The lawyer Tommaso, who stood out to the last with the illustrious deceased in defence of Venice, headed the Venetian deputation. Legations and Henri Martin represented France on the occasion, and several Englishmen came purposely to Milan. The place of honour was appropriated to Giorgio Manin, the son of the deceased, whose father, mother, and sister, all died in exile. An immense and splendid catafalque occupied the nave of the church. It was surmounted by a colossal statue of Venice weeping for her hero, and scattering crowns of laurel on his tomb. An enormous wreath, which was smuggled from Venice through the Austrian frontiers, encircled the coffin, and contained the following:—"This pledge of affection and grief has been sent by Venice for the tomb of Daniel Manin." The Milanese matrons, dressed in black, walked in procession to the catafalque, and kissed this symbol of the grief of Venice. The priest of San-Felice read a funeral oration. Whilst the venerable clergyman was recounting the sufferings of Venice in passionate and moving language, a cry of "Soccorso a Venezia!" ("Help to Venice") spontaneously burst forth from one of the officers present, and produced a strong effect on the entire assembly. When the ceremony concluded nothing was heard but cries of "Evviva Manin! evviva Manin!"

The arrival of Marshal Niel at Toulouse was made the occasion of a great fete. All the houses in the streets through which the cortege passed were decorated with flags and flowers. The Marshal was received by the mayor, the municipal authorities, and the general in command of the division, and was saluted by the population with loud cheers.



## COMMERCIAL.

## THE COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

OUR people are as much interested in the cotton crop of the United States as they are in the wheat crop of England. If the latter supplies them with food, the former supplies them with clothing, and by manufacturing it for others they are enabled to buy food. The teeming hives of industry in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the rich men of London and elsewhere—the capitalists who make large profits, the recipients of the public debt and the public taxes—could no more exist without the cotton of the United States than without the corn of England. We have a fair crop of the latter, and not only has the crop of the former been unusually large in 1859, the crop of 1860 promises well. The statistics of this crop in the States are always comprised in the year which terminates on August 30th, and accordingly we have now the statistics of this crop for 1859. The total quantity grown and gathered, as far as can be ascertained, was 4,017,000 bales of 420 lbs. to the bale; and of this crop, 3,851,481 bales were sent to the seaports, and of it 2,019,252 bales were sent to England, 450,696 to France, 330,012 to the North of Europe, and 221,443 bales to other foreign ports, the remainder being left for consumption in the States. More than the half of this vast crop comes to England but a considerable portion of what is imported here is again exported. What we retain, however, being more than the half of our total consumption, shows how closely the interest of the people of England—for all are interested in our cotton manufacture—is bound up with that of the people of the United States. They send cotton hither to the value, when imported, of twenty-four or twenty-six millions of pounds sterling per annum; in all, the value of our imports from the States is £34,000,000, and our exports to them are rated at £18,000,000 per annum—an immense trade, which is of inestimable benefit to the people of both countries. Their interest as human beings forming part of the great society of mankind, as distinguished from political communities, is completely identical, whatever conflict there may be between their supposed political interests and between their respective governments.

The cotton crop of 1859 is 737,519 bales above that of 1858, 911,962 bales above that of 1857, and 823,636 bales above that of 1856. In the latter-mentioned year the crop was unusually large. A comparison of the produce for a succession of years enables us to state that within the last fifteen years it has increased on the whole, and on the average at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. This is an important fact, prolific of inferences. The population of civilised Europe nowhere increases as fast as 2 per cent. per annum. In the United States it does not increase faster than at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. But this material of clothing is increased at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and shows, as has been noticed in the *Daily News*, that the improvement in the clothing of mankind is greater than the increase of the people. It may be further noticed that cotton, both as rags and refuse, is one of the materials of paper, and the use of paper being, as we stated three weeks ago, on the 14th ult., a test of civilisation, the more rapid increase of the material of which it is made than of population, while it is notorious that the material is short, shows that society is advancing in civilisation more rapidly than in population. These are very important and very gratifying facts. Many of us can remember, and all may have read, that a great alarm prevailed amongst theoretical writers between thirty or forty years ago, lest the agriculturalists and the manufacturers should not find a market for their productions. Mr. Malthus, who had a benevolent horror of the increase of population, had also a horror of too many commodities. What we see now is, that, since his time, population and commodities have increased very much—that they are every day increasing—and that every skilful and productive labourer in every part of the world is trying to produce more and more—that more and more is produced, as we see by the example of cotton, which is still said to be short, and this more and more

everywhere finds a good market. Since we threw off the incubus of Protection, we and other nations have made a prodigious progress in material well-being; and we may now be quite sure that the progress in moral well-being or civilisation has been still greater. As the progress has gone on, the authority of individuals, including Parliaments, has declined in credit, and the authority of general natural laws has acquired an ascendancy over the minds of all.

It may be further remarked that the consumption of cotton in the United States has not kept pace either with the production of cotton in the States or the consumption of cotton in other countries. But in the States cottons are protected manufactures. Duties are levied on imports from foreign countries, which induce the manufacturers there to compete with the manufacturers in Europe in making fine goods, in which they fail. If there were no such protecting duties there would be no stimulus to make fine goods in the States, and then the manufacturers there, confining their exertions to the production of coarse goods, for which they have great advantages—already in several markets they beat our coarse goods—would flourish at least equally to the manufacturers of Europe. Protection, instituted for their benefit, injures them just as it injured our farmers and our shipowners.

## THE TRADE OF EIGHT MONTHS.

As a whole week has elapsed since the trade tables for August were published, the contents of which were made generally known by the papers of Monday, we shall merely refer to them to show we have not overlooked them. The imports of all descriptions in the month of August were a full average; and of such as pay duty the consumption in the eight months has uniformly increased, except of coffee, which the national taste does not patronise in proportion equal to tea, and except wheat and flour, of which, in consequence of the low price, less has been imported than in 1858. Of cocoa, spices, sugar, tea, timber, wine, &c., in the eight months, the consumption has increased considerably, and the revenue has increased in like degree. The value of our exports in the month is no less than £12,117,275, being £932,512 more than in the corresponding month of 1858, and £578,470 more than in the corresponding month of 1857, when the inflation of our trade by speculation was at its highest. In conformity with the imports and exports, the shipping entered inward and outward in the month, and in the eight months, exceeds the shipping entered inwards and outwards in the month and eight months of 1858. These are evidences of continued and increasing prosperity. More and more business is continually done, more and more people are continually sustained. The spring of progress is inherent in man, and no one can tell to what height it may flow. We must, however, be careful not to confound the natural growth and natural splendour of society with the pretensions of those who assume that it requires their care, and can only be prosperous by their guidance: who assert, too, however contrary to the fact, that it is their guidance which makes society prosperous. Whenever we mistake the origin of our greatness, we allow them to stop its progress. To give it full play and fair play, we must remove all that yet remains of old restrictions on our industry and ingenuity.

## MONEY MARKET &amp; STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday Evening.  
MONEY is a little more in demand than it was last week, on account of the close of the month and the quarter, but the terms generally are not altered. Persons pressed for money have to give a little more for it, and while some bills are discounted above 2½ per cent., some are discounted below this rate. As the time approaches when the dividends will be paid, money is not likely, except for a few days, to be dearer. Gold, in fact, is streaming into the Bank of England; the exchanges are firm; more gold is coming forward; there are no symptoms of speculation, and people count on an easy money market through the autumn, if politics remain quiet.

The harvest is now all got in, and is believed

to be a good average, while a considerable stock of old corn remains on hand. Food, therefore, is moderate in price. The cotton especially, but generally all the materials of our manufactures, are abundant, and these matters being, next to our untired industry, the great elements of our prosperity, it is highly probable that we shall continue prosperous, and that money will continue plentiful.

The Revenue returns for the quarter are all favourable; and we are more than ever persuaded that our Chancellor of the Exchequer, had he been a practical rather than a theoretical, crotchety man, might have spared us the infliction of the additional income tax. Perhaps the right honourable gentleman wished to make us feel our extravagance, and make us examine more closely the grounds on which the public money is expended. If he could have spared the tax, he has done neither the Government nor the people a favour by imposing it. He may have to repent his haste.

The funds and shares through the week have all been extremely quiet, if we except the Mexican bonds, which have been subject to some little excitement. Consols were at 95½ to day, with a dull market and little business. If the public has been making and saving money, as is said, it finds some better employment for it than investing it in the funds and shares. The Stock Exchange is accordingly not animated.

We subjoin the Bank Returns, which show the condition of this corporation:—

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1859:—

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£31,391,220	Government Debt £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,450,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion 16,916,220
		Silver Bullion ....
£31,391,220		£31,391,220

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	£11,230,018
Reserve.....	3,722,096	Other Securities.....	19,434,597
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	9,266,236	Notes.....	10,185,000
Other Deposits.....	13,096,415	Gold and Silver Coin.....	624,800
Seven Day and other Bills.....	824,131		
£41,464,484		£41,464,484	

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.  
Dated September 29, 1859.

## GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.  
MATTERS of trade now go on so regularly that there is very little to say of them. The markets generally are steady, with a good business doing. Wheat is quiet. Sugar is 6d. per cwt. cheaper. Tea is steady. In short, trade is in that clearly prosperous condition that, like a virtuous woman, it gives no occasion for remark. Industry is its soul, and industry toils regularly day after day without intermission, but ever improving; and nature, ever bestowing on industry its appropriate rewards, the whole business approximates to the regularity of day and night. As it becomes more extensive, it is more certainly regulated by general laws, and there are fewer irregularities to notice. But these are what arrest attention, and what men write about; and the less there is to say, the more certain we may be that all goes well with trade.

The only complaints we hear proceed from the shipowners. Stimulated by the great gains of 1855 and 1856, the shipowners built more ships than the trade of the world can supply. Our shipowners forget, perhaps, that they have now all the shipowners of the world for competitors, and they have, in consequence, suffered some disappointment, and, perhaps, some loss. There are more ships than find good freights. From this circumstance it happens the freight, at all times a small portion only of the price of most articles, now in the price of some almost wholly disappears. In calculating cost this

has led some foolish partizans of the shipping interest to contend that freight is paid by the producer and not by the consumer. All cost is, of course, paid originally by the producer, cost being the measure of his toil; but his cost must be repaid him, or he would not and could not go on producing; and it can only be paid by the consumer. In the end, therefore, though in individual cases some exceptions may occur, all cost must be paid by the consumer, freight included; and it is merely an error to say that freight is paid by the producer.

### PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL STOCKS AND SHARES AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

	Last Week	This Week
<b>STOCKS.</b>		
3 per cent. Consols—Money .....	96½	96½
Ditto .....	96	96
Ditto .....	96	96
Bank Stock .....	220½	225
India .....	217	217
Exchequer Bills .....	23	23
Canada Government 6 per cent. ....	112	112½
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent. ....	110½	111½
New South Wales Government 5 per cent. ....	110	110
South Australia Government 6 per cent. ....	111	111½
Victoria Government 6 per cent. ....	110	110
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	..	..
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	..	..
French Renten, 3 per cent. ....	..	68.90
Mexican Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	..	20½
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent. ....	..	..
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	..	46½
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent. ....	..	..
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>		
Bristol and Exeter .....	99	100
Caledonian .....	88½	88½
Eastern Counties .....	96½	96½
East Lancashire .....	..	..
Great Northern .....	101½	102½
" Western .....	62	63½
Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	96*	96
London and Blackwall .....	66	66
London, Brighton, and South Coast .....	112	113
London and North-Western .....	94½	93
London and South-Western .....	93	93
Midland .....	105½	105½
North British .....	69½	60
North Staffordshire .....	40	34½
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton .....	32	33
South-Eastern .....	75½	77½
South Wales .....	63½	70
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .....	17	17
Calcutta and South Eastern .....	..	40
Eastern Bengal .....	3d	1d
East Indian .....	100½	100
Great Indian Peninsula .....	98	97½
Madras .....	90	80
Scinde .....	104	104
Buffalo and Lake Huron .....	65	54
Grand Trunk of Canada .....	36	32
Great Western of Canada .....	13½	14
Antwerp and Rotterdam .....	4½	4½
Dutch Rhénish .....	42d	34d
Eastern of France .....	27	27½
Great Luxembourg .....	78	78
Lombardo-Venetian .....	37½	37½
Northern of France .....	37½	37½
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean .....	35	36½
Paris and Orleans .....	56	57
Southern of France .....	21	21
Western and North-Western of France .....	23½	..

\* ex. div.

### JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

THE shares of the VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY have advanced to between 13 and 14, in consequence of an auriferous quartz reef having been found at Circular Head by one of the tenants of the company, and also of gold being discovered on parts of their property at the Surrey Hills and Emu Bay, as well as in neighbouring districts. The paying character and extent of these deposits remained to be ascertained. A sample of the quartz at Circular Head had sent to Melbourne to be tested, and it was expected that some of the other portions of the company's lands would soon be surveyed by the Government geologist.

The proceedings at the meeting of the BRAZILIAN LAND AND MINING COMPANY were not very interesting, and were ultimately adjourned to receive the report of the agent sent out to effect the realization of the assets of the National Brazilian Association, in connection with which the new company was started.

### RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

At the half-yearly meeting of the JEDBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY a report was presented, stating that the revenue for the half-year was £1,736, showing a considerable increase over the corresponding six months. The expenditure was £1,326, leaving a balance of £410, out of which the directors proposed that a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. (less

income tax) should be declared. The report was adopted and the dividend declared.

The report of the directors of the SMYRNA AND AIDIN RAILWAY states that they expect to open the first forty miles out of Smyrna early in the spring, "when it is understood that the Sultan and ministers of the Porte will attend." Mr. Jackson, the contractor, "finding that his other engagements prevented his doing full justice to the Ottoman Railway Railway," has, with the concurrence of the board, relinquished his contract. The directors have accordingly entered into a contract with Mr. Cramp-ton, upon the same terms as that with Mr. Jackson. They again express their confidence in the complete success and profitable nature of the undertaking.

The half-yearly meeting of the BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY COMPANY is called for the 20th of October.

The main line of the EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, from Burdwan to Synthia, on the River More, about twenty-two miles beyond Beddiah (to which latter place trains now run), has been finished, and will be soon open for traffic. The bridge over the River Adjai, consisting of thirty-two arches of fifty feet span—the principal work between Calcutta and Rajmahal—is now complete; and the difficulty of constructing an immense amount of cubic feet of brickwork, in spite of frequent failures in brick-making, has been at last overcome. The traffic between Synthia and other places on the line cannot be expected to be very great, as it is but a small village. It is, however, but a few miles from Sooree, the civil station of Beerbhoom, and there are a good many villages in its neighbourhood, and experience has shown that the passengers for short distances by the third class are the main support of the railway. It was stated in 1887 that the receipts from the third class were nearly four times as much as from the two higher classes taken together, and the ratio between the receipts from the different classes continues about the same, although the profits of the line have increased 3 or 4 per cent. since that period.

In reply to a complaint brought on Friday at Preston against the EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY, that they did not consume the smoke of their engines, as bound to do by law, it was endeavoured, on the part of the company, to show that the onus lay with the engine driver and not with the company. The engines of the company, it was said, were all constructed on the principle of burning their own smoke, and in proof of this Mr. Lees, engine superintendent at Bury, was called, who produced a plan of the apparatus used. The bench, however, were unanimously of opinion that the engine was not constructed so as to consume its own smoke, according to the Act of Parliament, and they therefore inflicted a penalty of 5l.

The works on the CAPE TOWN AND WELLINGTON RAILWAY are being vigorously prosecuted. Several portions of it have been let to sub-contractors, and it is expected it will be opened from six to nine months within the stipulated period of three years. A company has been started, with the object of carrying a railway into the pretty district of Wynberg; a railway is talked of from Cape Town to the Paarl, and in the eastern province there are several projects on foot for the establishment of "iron roads." The opening of the first railway will be a great event for this colony. At present the want of transport is most severely felt.

The important matter of direct railway accommodation between Stourbridge and Birmingham was, by the adjourned meeting at Stourbridge, referred to a committee which met at the same place on Monday, Lord Lyttelton in the chair. The committee decided upon measures being immediately taken to secure the formation of the main line to Old-hill, with a spur to Cradley-park.

With regard to the WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY, we learn that negotiations between the directors of this and the Waterford and Limerick Railway are nearly completed. The Kilkenny line will shortly be leased to the latter company, who, of course, will have to pay to the loan commissioners the heavy Government debt due by the Kilkenny board.

THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY traffic return shows this week an increase of £5,276; the Great Western an increase of £3,051; the Great Northern an increase of £2,315; and the London and South Western an increase of £1,577.

The half-yearly meeting of the PERTH AND DUNDEE RAILWAY was held on Tuesday. The report stated that the capital expended amounted to £88,270.

The revenue of the half-year (on which there was a slight increase) amounted, with the balance from last account, to £3,119, and the expenses to £2,394, leaving a balance of £724, from which a dividend of 2 per cent. was proposed. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the disputes regarding the railway station at Perth had unfavourably affected their traffic, and that the directors had endeavoured to induce both companies

concerned to put a stop to their suicidal proceedings, but without effect. The report was unanimously agreed to.

The Prefect of the Gironde, with a view to preventing accidents by fire-arms, has ordered that no person carrying a loaded gun shall enter any public conveyance or public establishment, and that all captains of steamers, conductors of stage carriages, masters of public establishments, &c., are forbidden to admit such persons without previously ascertaining that their weapons are not loaded.

Just as the railway train was leaving Spa a few mornings ago, a young female, handsomely dressed, but in a very disordered state, wished to leave by that train. She had been seen on the previous day at the Redoubt, where she lost several thousand francs, and had probably been rambling about for the whole night. The profits of the bank at Spa had on the day in question amounted, it was reported, to 1,113,571 francs.

PORT OF LONDON.—During the past week there has been rather less activity. The number of ships announced inwards at the Custom House as having arrived from foreign ports amounted to 270; there were six from Ireland, and 94 colliers. The entries outwards were 121, and those cleared were 10, besides 15 in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies have been seven vessels—five for Port Phillip of 4,748 tons, one for Sydney of 918 tons, and one for Portland Bay of 432 tons; the total amounting to 6,098 tons.

NEW ERA IN STEAM.—The voyage of the steamer Guatemala from New York to Panama may be looked upon as the introduction of a new era in steam navigation. This vessel was sixty-three days at sea, travelling 11,000 miles exclusively under steam, without touching at any port for coal, thus conclusively proving the competency of steam ships to accomplish long sea voyages, without the necessity of coaling on the way. The Guatemala is a vessel of about 1,250 tons, with first cabin accommodation for about 100 passengers, and her saloons are very roomy, so as to suit the climate. Her average consumption of coal daily, in good and bad weather, was 12½ tons, but she will run in the Pacific 10 knots on 11 tons. We need no better proof than this that there is no necessity for vessels calling at Tahiti or any other port on the trip between Panama and Australia. If ships are built sufficiently large and suitably constructed, they can carry coal for the entire voyage with ease, giving plenty of room for freight and passengers. When the Guatemala left New York it was generally supposed she would, like all her predecessors in the voyage, have to touch at one or two ports on the way for coal, and it was with no little surprise that people learned on her arrival that she had come direct. Hitherto a leading point in the discussion on the Australian route has been the half-way stopping place, but now the place, and the time lost in calling at it, may both be left entirely out of the question, and the through trip from port to port may safely be calculated at not requiring over thirty days—the Golden Age came over in twenty-eight running days, but lost eight days coaling at Tahiti, or a quarter of the entire voyage. This subject is well worthy the attention of whatever company may procure the Australian mail contract, and we trust the facts which it reveals will not be lost sight of.—*Steam Shipping Chronicle.*

STEAM WHALERS.—Within the last year or two steam-power has been applied to several vessels prosecuting the northern seal and whale fisheries in Greenland and Davis' Straits. Thus we find the following screw steamers fitted out from the several ports named:—Peterhead—the Innuitt, 319 tons; and Jackal; Dundee—the Tay, 608 tons; and from Hull, the Chase, 438 tons, and the Diana, 455 tons.

Recent explorations, such as that of Captain McClintock in the Fox, have shown the advantages of steam in forcing a passage through icy channels, and we find the Jackal wintered in Davis' Straits in 57-58. We have not heard whether the screw gun vessels any advantages over their colleagues in the take of seals or whales.—*Steam Shipping Chronicle.*

We regret to hear that Mr. Robert Stephenson, the eminent engineer, is seriously ill.

ROWING MATCH ON THE LAGO MAGGIORE.—Some English residents at Turin are preparing to contest at the forthcoming regatta on the Lago Maggiore. Some few days since a hurricane shivered to atoms the four-oared cutter which had just arrived from England. But, no way daunted, another was ordered from Searle's, and it is hoped will arrive in time (the 15th October). Last year the prize in the three races on the Lago Maggiore were brilliantly carried off by English gentlemen.



## BOOKS RECEIVED.

*My Third Book, a Collection of Tales.* By Lulie Chandler Moulton. Sampson Low and Co.

*Henry St. John, Gentleman, of "Flower of Hunderd;" a Tale of 1774-75.* By John Esten Cooke. Sampson Low and Co.

*Travels in Greece and Russia, with an Excursion to Crete.* By Bayard Taylor. Sampson Low and Co.

*A Galleon to the Antipodes.* By Dr. John Shaw. J. F. Hope.

*French Mariani's Manuscripts; or Memoirs of a Modern Templar.* By F. Frederick Brandt. J. F. Hope.

*School Geography.* By James Clyde, LL.D. Edinburgh: Thos. Constable.

*Latin Grammar, for Elementary Classes.* By D'Arcy W. Thompson. Edinburgh: Thos. Constable and Co.

*American Wit and Humour.* Illustrated by McLennan. Harper and Brothers, New York.

*New Exegesis of Shakespeare.* A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.

*Homoeopathy and Hydropathy Impartially Appreciated.* By Edwin Lee, M.D. 4th Edition. John Churchill.

*Guides to the Coasts of Kent, Sussex, Hants, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall.* By McKenzie Walcott, M.A. Ed. Stanford.

*Edith Grey; or, Ten Years Ago.* Hall, Virtue and Co.

*Studies of the Great Masters.* Hamilton and Adams.

*Tail's Magazine, No. 309.* Partridge and Co.

*Revue Britannique, No. 8.* Aout, 1859. Paris: Au Bureau de la Revue, Rue Neuve St. Augustin, 60.

*Revue Indépendante, for September.* W. Jeffs.

The Lord Mayor has an allowance of about £7,900; it is generally cited as £8,000, but is barely so much. It is variable, even to the extent of £1,000 a year, more or less, owing to a portion of it being derived from dues on fruit. His household at the Mansion House consists of twenty gentlemen, and he has a good retinue of servants. He has to provide his own horses, and has to find a carriage and horses for the Lady Mayoress. The expenses of the mayoralty usually exceed the allowance by about £5,000.

Great preparations are being made to receive the Great Eastern at Portland, U.S. The Grand Trunk Railway Company have planned cheap excursion trips, so that immense numbers of people will be induced to visit that city, and get a look at this mammoth vessel.

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